PRINTING EQUIPMENT ENGINEER

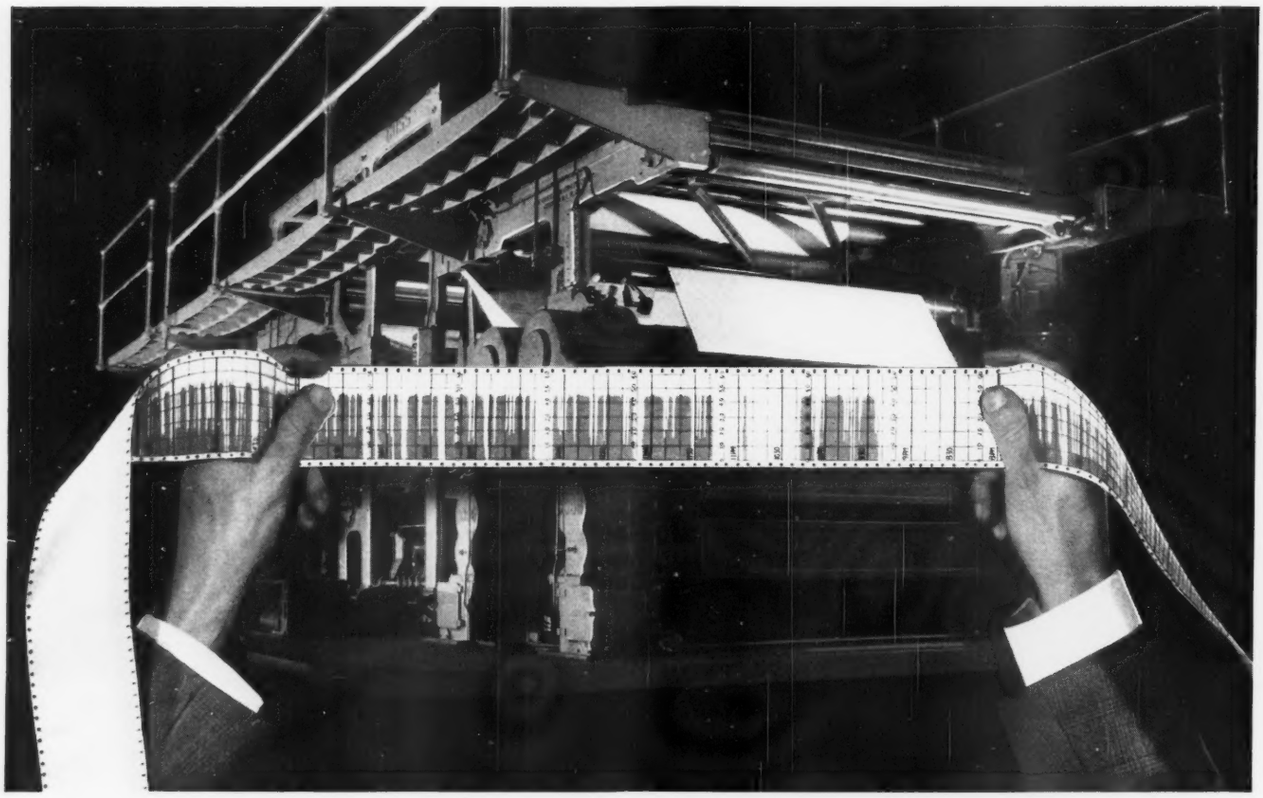
JULY · 1935

A TECHNICAL PUBLICATION FOR PRODUCTION AND MECHANICAL EXECUTIVES IN THE GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY

★

NET PRODUCTION

IS THE MEASURE OF VALUE IN A NEWSPAPER PRESS



THINK OF SPEED in terms of sustained hourly averages—look beyond top-speed claims and consider only the important factor of production at the fly! . . . . There's where money is made or lost, and there's where the Goss High Speed Anti-Friction Press bases its bid for recognition . . . . 100,000 to 300,000 complete, salable copies from a single delivery at 40,000 to 50,000 per hour is an every-day occurrence with Goss Presses. And even at this terrific pace there is a minimum of wear and vibration. Dynamic balance, thorough lubrication, and 114 anti-friction bearings on each unit and intermediate folder insure smooth operation . . . . Approximately 31 tons of solid weight in each unit, not including the substructure, cushion and quiet every shock. Web breaks are few, and the quality of printing is uniformly excellent throughout each run . . . . Ask to see the authentic tachometer readings and reports that confirm these high net production records. Make a complete comparison! An interesting movie, revealing the mechanical details, can be projected in your office at your convenience. Write now for full facts, data, and authoritative advice on any press room problem.

GOSS

THE GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO., CHICAGO

NEW YORK: 220 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET • SAN FRANCISCO: 707 CALL BUILDING
THE GOSS PRINTING PRESS COMPANY OF ENGLAND, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

★

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITY

Here's What Y
1 solid maple be
1 solid maple dresser w
1 solid maple chest-on-ch
1 maple and chintz boudoi
1 cotton felt innerspring mat
1 open coil spring.....
2 lined chintz draperies (at 3.98,
2 dotted marquisette curtains (at
1.50) .....
1 chintz bedspread .....
1 "oil pot" floor lamp with shade
2 glass boudoir lamps (at 1.25)..
2 white lampshades (at 89c).....
1 set of 6 dresser mats..... 1.98
yes !
m . .
es . .
00.
ome and we'll do the
We chose one of our
maple suites. Our decorators
e correct accessories. And all
do is pick your favorite color
d you have a complete, deco-
anned, maple bedroom at an
saving of 33.38! If you're a June
bride, if you've a summer home, if you're

The **Opportunity** to create **Advertising Lineage** for **Newspapers** — never has been better than **Now.** Never has there been a time when **Advertisers** were so **Critical** about **Well Printed Ads** than **Now.** They want **Color** and **Vitality** in the printed Ads. The **Stahi Autoformer** provides the **Foundation** for **Quality Printing** of Advertising. Ask our Agents for particulars — or ask us. We are ready to provide service.

STAHI NEWSPAPER SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA **PORTLAND, OREGON**

AGENCIES:

GOSS PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, Chicago, New York, San Francisco
WOOD FLONG CORPORATION, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
CERTIFIED DRY MAT CORPORATION, 342 Madison Avenue, New York
TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Canada

South American Agents:
A. M. CARNEIRO & CO., 152 West 42nd Street, New York

European Manufacturers
GOSS PRINTING PRESS COMPANY of London, England

WITH THE LUDLOW PRODUCTION IS SPEEDED UP. . . . .

There are many reasons why, with the Ludlow System, production is speedier and mechanical costs are lower. Here are just a few features contributing to Ludlow efficiency and economy.

COMPOSITION SPEED

The flat Ludlow matrices, all lying in uniform relative position in the case, are gathered by the compositor, rather than picked up a letter at a time and transferred one at a time to the stick, as is necessary with single types.

JUSTIFYING LINES

Ludlow spaces are the easiest elements in the line to get at and handle—rather than the most difficult—because the "ears" of the spaces extend beyond those of the letter matrices. With Ludlow composition, the time spent in spacing "tight-to-lift" is entirely eliminated.

NO ADVANCE COSTS

There are no direct costs, with the Ludlow, in advance of setting live copy. There are no sorts to cast, no case inspection or case laying, no investment tied up in labor and metal in sorts and spaces in cases or in storage bins. The expense preliminary to setting copy involved in maintenance of a single type system is entirely eliminated.

WORKING SIMPLICITY

The Ludlow is the essence of simplicity in both operation and mechanism. Upkeep costs are notably low. The compositor keeps his mind on the copy instead of the machine.

ALL-SLUG MAKE-UP

With the Ludlow for display, the mechanical executive gets the full advantages of all-slug make-up, the economy and efficiency of which require no argument.

Full particulars regarding these and other advantages of the Ludlow System of hand-set, slug-cast composition, together with specimens of the latest Ludlow typefaces which are proving so popular with advertisers, will be gladly sent on request—without any obligation.

LUDLOW TYPOGRAPH CO.

2032 CLYBOURN AVENUE + + + CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Set in Ludlow Karnak Black and Karnak Light

Associate Member
National Printing Equipment
Association, Inc.

FOR JULY 1935
VOLUME 50 Number 4

Printing EQUIPMENT Engineer

Trade-Mark Registered U. S. Pat. Office

Published by Don Will
Edited by Mac Sinclair

A Technical Publication for Mechanical Executives Responsible for Printing Production, Equipment and Supplies in the Commercial, Magazine, Private Plant and Daily Newspaper Fields.

Established 1910

CCA
Member Controlled Circulation Audit

Share Your Knowledge With Others

The key men in your organization will appreciate looking over the pages of this magazine. Perhaps one of them will be able to put some particular technical idea to good use in your plant.

Place a check mark in each square for attention of the department head or assistant whom you wish to look over special articles in this issue.

- ☐ *Production Manager*
- ☐ *Mechanical Superintendent*
- ☐ *Composing Room Superintendent*
- ☐ *Chief Composing Room Machinist*
- ☐ *Monotype Department*
- ☐ *Photo Engraving Department*
- ☐ *Foreman Lithographing Department*
- ☐ *Superintendent Stereotype Foundry*
- ☐ *Superintendent Electrotype Department*
- ☐ *Superintendent Press Room*
- ☐ *Bindery Foreman*
- ☐ *Manager*
- ☐ *Purchasing Agent*

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 1276 WEST THIRD STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: RUSSELL BIRCHFIELD, 509 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y. PHONE: VANDERBILT 3-5191.

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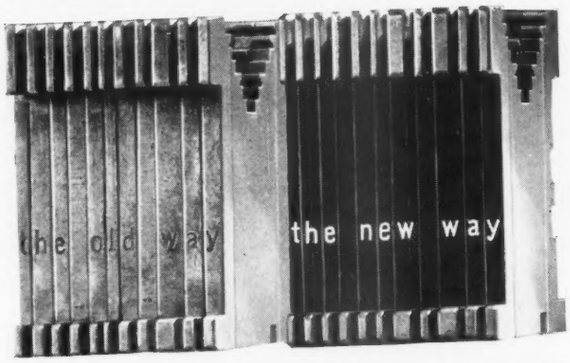
REPRESENTATIVE USERS OF MATRIX CONTRAST SERVICE

Names of other representative newspaper users, large and small, on request

BLACK & WHITE



MATRIX CONTRAST SERVICE

MATRIX CONTRAST CORPORATION

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING • NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOLE LICENSEES OF THE PERCY L. HILL MATRIX CONTRAST PATENTS Nos. 1,466,437 and 1,796,023

Equipment

Association Will Carry On With Three Major Objectives

By STAFF WRITER

MEMBERS of the National Printing Equipment Association, Inc., as well as non-member guests in goodly number, met at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 19, to discuss continuation of the Association which was organized under NRA. President Arthur Bentley of the Miehle Printing Press Mfg. Co., and president of the Association, explained the conditions under which cooperative activities of the Association could be carried on. It was determined, unanimously, that the Association could perform a useful service to its members and consumers by carrying on the principle of voluntary co-operative action. During the four-hour meeting three major objectives, by which the association could be of use in helping the industry were developed.

These objectives, in addition to continuation of the organization, are:

(1) Approval of the Mackey Plan to stimulate advertising by co-operation between the newspaper publisher and equipment manufacturer through which advertising will be advertised. Under this plan, the publisher will contribute the space and the Association would furnish editorial copy and mats, expenses to be defrayed by members contributing a small percentage of sales volume.

(2) Some solution of the problem for disposal of worn out and obsolete printing machinery in a manner to deal fairly with the parties concerned through a revision of the original Certificate of Value Plan, by the provisions of which a member of the Association would have given the owner of old equipment a Certificate of Value which would be accepted in an amount not greater than 10% of the purchase price of new equipment purchased from a member of the Association.

(3) The formulation of a strong, comprehensive and helpful Code of Ethics which will be based upon the original NRA Code of Fair Trade Practices, written in such a way as to avoid charges by non-member competitors or dissatisfied customers under restraint of trade act. The directors appointed Thomas R. Jones, President of American Type Founders Sales Corporation, as chairman of the committee to report at the October meeting of the Association.

R. V. Mitchell, President of Harris-Seybold-Potter, spoke upon the problem of worn-out and obsolete printing machinery and introduced a revision of the Certificate of Value Plan. The Plan would be operative only in connection with the purchase of new equipment or in disposal of obsolete machinery when the buyer would be issued a negotiable certificate which might be applied as part payment on the purchase of new equipment.

Mr. Mitchell discussed the need in the printing industry for some plan which would aid in eliminating worn-out and obsolete machinery. However, the method must be voluntary and should not interfere with the legitimate functions of the second-hand dealer. It would not be wise nor desirable to attempt to legislate to the scrap heap machinery which is still economically sound to operate. He stated that 60% of the printing equipment now in use is obsolete. In addition to curtailing the equipment maker's market the obsolete equipment cuts down the profits of the printer. Joseph T. Mackey stated, that as a result of a national survey, it was found that printers are in accord with a constructive plan to eliminate obsolescence in their plants.

A vote showed that the meeting approved, unanimously, the principles of the new plan and instructed the directors to appoint a committee to survey the matter and report to the Association at a later date. R. V. Mitchell is chairman of the committee.

The Trade Promotional Plan submitted by Joseph T. Mackey, Executive Vice President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., and Treasurer of the National Printing Equipment Association, was discussed. The Plan was presented in printed form. The object is to advertise advertising through

Exhibits Will Be Unusual

Details concerning the Craftsmen Convention at Cincinnati reveal that the Educational Exhibits will be an outstanding attraction.

These exhibits are being prepared under the guidance of DeWitt Patterson, Chairman, Educational Commission of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen. The showing of these exhibits will be like a Grand Opening Night. Most of them will be on display for the first time while a few have been shown at different Craftsmen Clubs on their way to the Convention City.

Each exhibit will be a complete education in the process or product shown. In addition to detailed steps of a printing process or how a product is made, there will be a large collection of specimens accompanying each exhibit.

Patterson's Commission is having a technical paper prepared for each exhibit. After the International Convention these exhibits will be routed from Cincinnati to the various clubs.

Craftsmen will be amazed at the completeness and the educational value of these exhibits. They alone will be worth the trip to Cincinnati, August 25 to 28, inc.—BEN WOERMAN.

a $42,000 campaign. Editorial matter and mats will be furnished to newspaper publishers who will print the advertising and contribute the space.

In his prepared statement Mr. Mackey stated:

> I had expected to come before this group asking you to contribute to the extent of one to two per cent of your gross sales to newspapers for this campaign. In view of the newspapers' attitude, I need ask you for much less—for only a fraction of one per cent.

It was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the Plan, in principle, should be adopted. Mr. Mackey was appointed chairman of the committee, the personnel of which will be announced later.

Registration of those attending the meeting is as follows:

MEMBER REGISTRATION

American Type Founders Sales Corp., T. R. Jones, president, and George E. Packard, New York manager; Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., James E. Bennet, president; Claybourn Corporation, L. W. Claybourn, president; Cline Electric Mfg. Co., A. J. Cline, president; Dexter Folder Company, James S. Gilbert, president, and George Heintzemann and O. D. Reich, vice presidents; E. C. Fuller Company, E. E. Bush; Harris-Seybold-Potter Co., R. V. Mitchell, president, N. L. Daney, vice president, H. A. Porter, vice president; Intertype Corporation, Neal Dow Becker, president, and H. G. Wilnus, vice president; Lanston Monotype Machine Co., Harvey D. Best, president; Ludlow Typograph Co., Philip P. Merrill, president; Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Harry L. Gage, vice president, and J. T. Mackey, executive vice president; Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co., Arthur Bentley, president, J. E. Eddy, vice president; Miller Printing Machinery Co., W. G. Montgomery; Montgomery & Bacon, E. R. Bacon; Printing Machinery Co., M. Hugo Lindberg; H. B. Rouse & Co., Walter A. Sittig, secretary-treasurer; T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., F. S. Tipson, secretary-treasurer; Smythe Mfg. Co., E. E. Bush; Joseph E. Smythe Co., E. E. Bush; U. P. M.-Kidder Press Co., W. C. Glass; Webendorfer-Wills Co., John Webendorfer.

GUEST REGISTRATION

Rathbun & Bird Co., Inc., Carl G. Bergstrom, treasurer; Eilert Printing Co., Eugene Kelley; R. Hoe & Co., H. M. Tillinghast and T. L. McCarthy; E. P. Lawson Co., E. P. Lawson; J. W. Pitt, Inc., Ashley Pitt; Gitzendanner-Muller Co., Paul Gitzendanner, Jr.; A. W. Channing Co., A. W. Channing; Woerner & Nelson, Inc., M. H. Nelson; Ramsaier-Hollard Corp., Louis Hollard; Lithographers' International Association, Maurice Saunders; National Association of Photo-Lithographers, W. E. Soderstrom; Daniel Moscow, Inc., Daniel Moscow; New York Employing Printers' Association, John Clyde Oswald; Peckham Machinery Co., E. F. Peckham; Baltimore Type & Composition Corporation, H. F. Czarnowsky.

Several representatives from printing trades journals were also present.

Emerges From Trusteeship

Equity receivership of R. Hoe & Co., Inc., was terminated and the company was returned to its corporate status July 1, with approval of the plan of reorganization under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act by all classes of security holders and the United States District Court.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 29, Fred L. McCarty was elected Chief Executive Officer and Manager of the company.

Mr. McCarty announced the following executive staff who will be associated with him: Harry M. Tillinghast, vice president and sales manager; Addison J. Gallien, vice president; John M. Masterson, secretary and assistant sales manager; Allen W. Lishawa, treasurer and assistant secretary.

At the time of informing the industry of the termination of the New York company's trusteeship, Mr. McCarty stated both American and British firms were in excellent financial condition. The latter company, however, was not involved. The American company, he said, has enjoyed good business throughout the readjustment period and a program of research and development has been executed consistently.

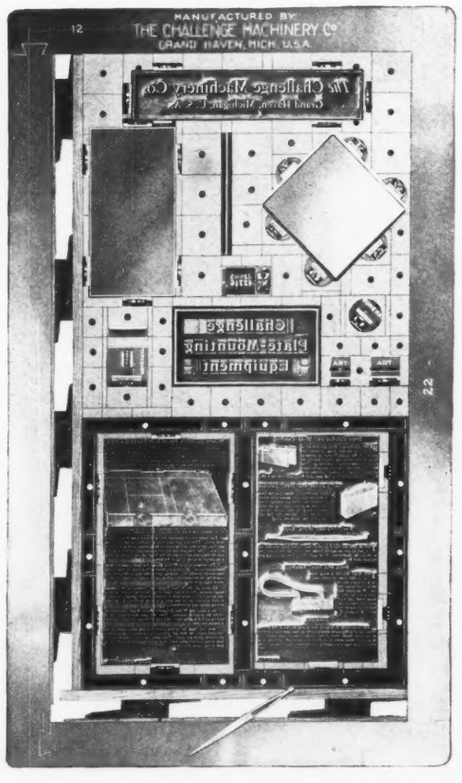
Advantages

Of Plate Mounting Systems

By ROBERT F. SALADE

PATENTED plate-mounting equipment, of the various standard makes, offers so many advantages over ordinary wood blocks for printing plates that it would be well for every letterpress printer to study this subject fully. In the first place, with the use of a hard metal plate-mounting system it is possible to produce the maximum quality of printing from any kind of good metal printing plates, and makeready work and time are reduced considerably. Other advantages of plate-mounting equipment, when used as a base for either original photo-engravings or electrotypes and nickeltypes, are mentioned briefly as follows:

Hair-line register in halftone process color and multi-color printing is insured because the plates will not move out of their registered positions, due to the firm register hooks and to the non-expansion quality of the rigid base. The full color values of the plates are retained on the longest runs of printing. The layout and imposition of a set of plates may



This picture shows a form made up in a McGreal Combination Sectional Steel Chase. Challenge "Expansion Block System" for register work is used, consisting of 8 by 8-em blocks with 8 by 8-em swivel hooks, 4 by 6-em Art Hooks and smaller sectional blocks as required to obtain proper position of the hooks. Note that this form as locked up consists of sectional block mounting and plate-fastening means, type, numbering machine and scoring rule.

The Challenge Steel Art Register Hook is designed for fine register and color work but has sufficient travel of clutch for all other plate fastening requirements. By intersetting hooks and using a thin key, the back edges of the plates may be brought within six points. This will locate the printing matter of separate pages within twelve points, allowing three points for plate bevel. The Art Register Hook is made in three sizes—4 by 4, 4 by 6 and 6 by 6 pica ems.

The Claybourn Diagonal Base and Hook System. In this illustration the plate is mounted upon two 6-inch sections, one of which has 6 grooves and the other 12 grooves. The 6-groove base is intended for use where large plates are to be registered. The 12-groove base is recommended for registering smaller plates because it has more slots and because closer hook space is necessary. Fractional sizes are supplied to justify and fill any size chase.

The Claybourn base is made of malleable forging, is heat-treated and cadmium plated.

The body of the Claybourn Hook is made of steel, heat-treated. A broad-tooth gear, located in the bottom of the hook body, travels on the rack in the block. The hook locks with a mechanical member into a shoulder or slot in the block. When the hook jaw is turned to operating position, the hook is locked automatically in the groove. To remove hook the jaw is turned to parallel position with the slot and lifted out with the fingers. A registering key is used when moving the hook to position the printing plate. When the key is withdrawn, the hook locks automatically.

be completed in less time than by the ordinary method of making up wood-blocked plates in a form with furniture, reglet and other spacing material.

ECONOMY OF MAKEREADY

Makeready work of all kinds may be applied more rapidly and with greater precision results. This for the reason that the plates are usually all of one standard height, and the solidity of the patent metal base makes it possible to maintain a uniformly level printing surface throughout the longest run. Under these mechanical conditions, it is evident that as makeready is applied, including overlays, it immediately produces the effect desired by the pressman, and when the makeready is completed, it will perform its function continuously without requiring additional "patches" or readjustments. This feature is of paramount importance in cases of intricate overlays made for printing from halftone plates. With plates mounted on common wood base, it is a fact well known that under heavy impression the plates will soon sink to a certain extent, on account of the comparative softness of wood blocks, and the force of halftone overlays or any other kind of makeready is weakened to a serious degree. Ordinary wood base is subject to warping, shrinkage and expansion.

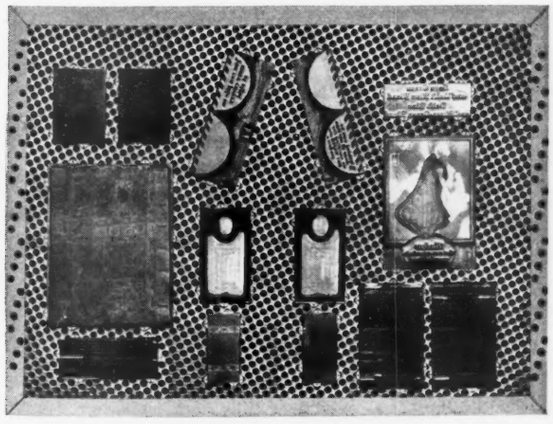
QUICK CHANGE OF COLOR PLATES

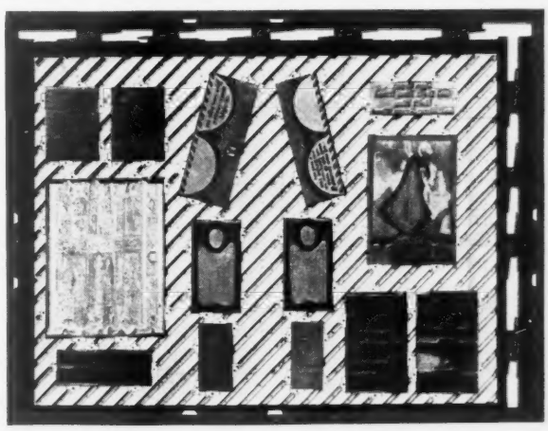
A plate-mounting system provides for quick changes of color plates. After the first color of a job has been completed, the plates for that color are removed and the plates for the next color are put on in their place, and so on for succeeding colors. The various makes and types of patented bases, sizes of units, styles of register hooks and clamps and the devices for operating the register hooks, should constitute a powerful argument for their more general use. While a number of different plate-mounting systems are designed for use on all makes and sizes of flat-bed printing presses, including platen presses, several other systems, of the grooved cylinder type, are made for constant use on the plate cylinders of rotary printing presses. Practically all these systems are being used as solid base for any of the following kinds of metal printing plates:

Copper electrotypes and nickeltypes of original single-color and multi-color printing plates; nickeltypes of original single-color and process-color halftones; copper and nickeltype reproductions of wax-engraved forms; copper and nickel electrotypes of original zinc etchings and line engravings; combination copper and nickel electrotypes of original halftones and type matter; nickel and nickel-faced solid tint plates; copper and nickel electrotypes of forms of type matter; chromium-plated copper and nickel electrotypes of either original engravings or type forms; also origi-

Continued on page 36

Form made up from Printing Machinery Company's Warnock Malleable Iron Blocks. The blocks are graduated to picas in two directions to facilitate makeready and plate register. Register Hooks are provided to hold any type of plate at any angle on the base. The Hook body is made of Bessemer Steel and special steel is used in making the jaw which swivels freely on its axis.





The Sterling Toggle Hook and Semi-Steel Base System. It is stated by the Printing Machinery Co. that this base was devised for printing where the full size of the press bed is used, where extremely narrow margins are demanded, or it is desirable to use a unit base. Blocks for the Sterling Base System are furnished in L-shaped sections of several different sizes. The movement of the Toggle Register Hook is toward the plate and downward, describing an arc in its movement, and it is claimed this action makes possible the fastening of printing plates to bases without the necessity of beveling the plate.

Left to Right: Walter E. Wines, manager of the Mechanical Department, who arranged this year's program, which was unanimously conceded to be the best program to date; Arthur H. Burns, mechanical superintendent of the New York Herald-Tribune; *S. H. Kauffmann, assistant business manager of the Washington (D. C.)* Star, *presided at most of the Conference sessions; John W. Park, production manager of the Chicago* Tribune; *F. C. Palmer, superintendent of stereotyping, Jersey City (N. J.)* Journal, *and Walter Ogden, superintendent of the Cleveland* Press *pressroom. All of these men are members of the A. N. P. A. Mechanical Committee, of which S. H. Kauffmann is the chairman.*

In addition to the above-listed names, W. L. Fanning, business manager of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Publishers; John E. Martin, production manager of the New York Sun; *Charles Reber; Frank Smith; W. W. Warfel, manager engraving department of the Washington (D. C.)* Star, *and E. R. Whitrod, are also members of the Mechanical Committee. Mr. Fanning's picture appears in another engraving in this issue. The editor regrets that it was not possible to assemble all of the Mechanical Committee personnel for this photograph.*

Technical Matters

In Wide Variety Occupy Attention of A. N. P. A. Mechanical Conference

By Mac Sinclair

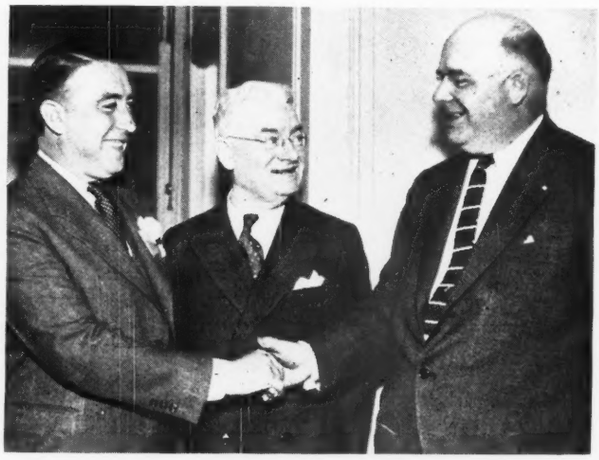
The most important session of the Detroit A. N. P. A. Mechanical Conference in point of technical accomplishment occurred on Wednesday morning, May 29. Dr. W. T. Diefenbach, Chief Chemist for J. M. Huber, Inc., presented a paper on "Ink Misting—Its Cause and Remedy," and while the subject of newspaper ink color standardization was not scheduled for the program, it became one of the chief topics for discussion with the result that the desire for standardization of newspaper inks for printing color advertisements, color sections and comics was given definite approval by the conference when Arthur Burns, Mechanical Superintendent of the New York *Herald Tribune* made a motion, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that mechanical executives of the Mechanical Department devote their energy and show their willingness to reduce the number of different colored inks toward a standardization of the three primary colors, yellow, red and blue, and that the manager of the Mechanical Department shall call to the attention of the Joint Committee the action taken by this conference.

Four advertising agency men were present as follows: L. M. Brownell, Jr., of William Esty Company, New York; V. Winfield Challenger of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Edward Marks of J. Stirling Getchell Agency, New York, N. Y., and Dwight Monaco, of the Gardner Advertising Agency, New York, N. Y.

The agency men discussed the color printing problem from the viewpoint of large users of newspaper color who are dissatisfied because of the variation in appearance of advertisements among newspapers on the same schedule. V. Winfield Challenger, speaking for the agency men, assured the Conference that hearty cooperation in every way would be extended by advertising agencies in formulating a plan of ink standardization to secure more nearly uniform results.

In presenting his paper to the Conference Dr. W. T. Diefenbach stated he felt he had a distinct contribution to make regarding the problem of flying ink, or more properly, ink clouding. He said, in part:

> The key cause is static electricity from the press or from the shattering of ink films. In the phenomena of ink misting we note that the ink does not only show in the line of the press but travels all about the room, and smuts and dirties objects at considerable distances from the press. Centrifugal force will not cause the ink to throw sidewise. . . . The ink forms a cloud and is carried about the room by air currents. The ordinary cloud we see in the sky is made up of minute droplets of water, each of which has an electric charge in it. The sign of this charge may be either positive or negative, but each droplet in the cloud must be charged with electricity of the same sign. These tiny droplets, all being charged with the same electricity, repel one another, and thus will not gather into large drops which are heavy enough to fall. In the transfer of ink from the fountain through the train of rollers, drums and cylinders, we are frequently drawing ink into filaments and films which become attenuated and shatter. The minute particles caused by the shattering become electrically charged and may repel one another. Static from the press or other sources might help to cause this charge to be quite large through indirection or otherwise.

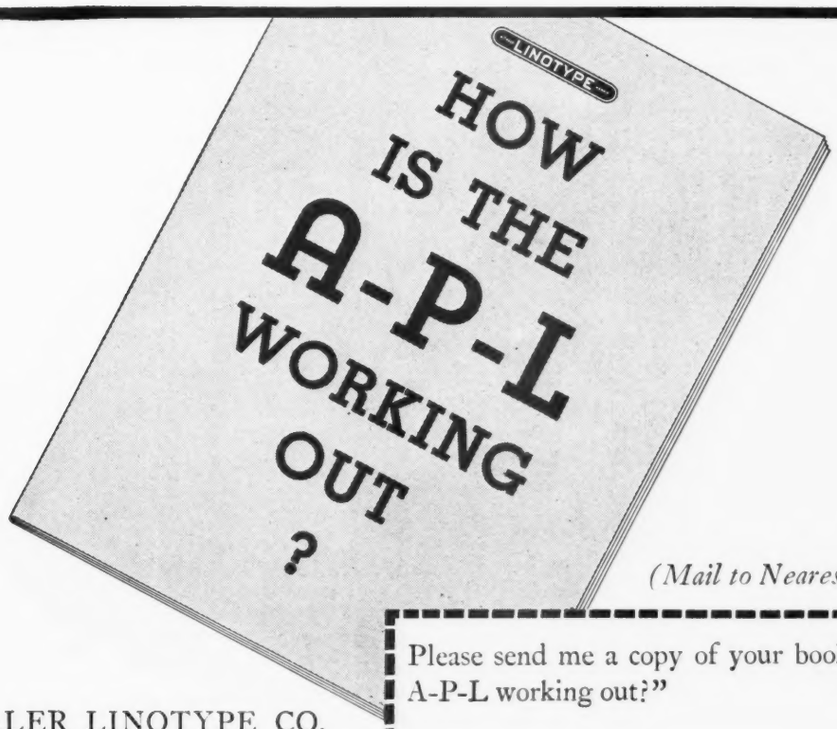


E. G. Abearn, Mechanical Superintendent, Hearst Enterprises, New York (left), and F. P. Kehoe (center), Superintendent of the Detroit Times *Composing Room greet Public Printer A. E. Giegengack at the Detroit A. N. P. A. Mechanical Conference.*

A-P-L
TRADE LINOTYPE MARK

As the All-Purpose Linotype comes into more and more extensive use, it is bound to affect very materially the present standards of printing quality and production economy in display composition. Here is a booklet that gives the frank and unbiased opinion of people who have been using the A-P-L and its product. Whether contemplating the purchase of a display caster or planning to buy your display composition from a trade plant, you should read what these users have to say about the A-P-L.

Set on the A-P-L in Caslon Old Face Italic



(Mail to Nearest Office)

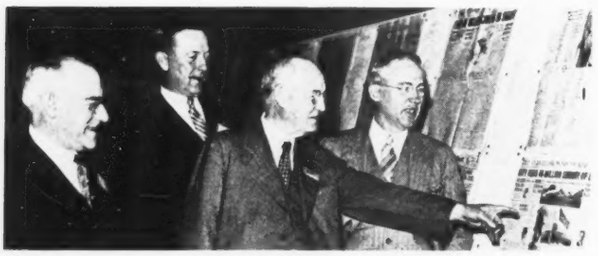
Please send me a copy of your booklet, "How is the A-P-L working out?"

Name .....

Firm .....

Address .....

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO · CHICAGO · NEW ORLEANS
CANADIAN LINOTYPE, LIMITED, TORONTO
CANADA
Representatives in the Principal Cities of the World



H. J. Graham, superintendent of maintenance, Cleveland Plain Dealer; *C. A. Frederickson, mechanical superintendent, Westchester County Papers, Yonkers, N. Y.; H. D. (Bob) Ashby, superintendent of employment, Cleveland* Plain Dealer, *and John J. Shea, production manager, Worcester (Mass.)* Telegram-Gazette.

Monday Morning Session

The Monday morning session of the Ninth Annual Mechanical Conference opened with Lee A. White of the Detroit *News* being introduced by S. H. Kauffmann, assistant business manager of the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, who acted as conference chairman. Mr. White welcomed the mechanical executives for the Detroit newspapers.

Safety in Newspaper Plants

The conference program then got under way and three speakers gave papers on "Safety in Newspaper Plants." The first speaker was P. H. Johnson, District Supervising Engineer for the Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. He was followed immediately by John J. Shea, Production Manager of the Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram* and Bernard F. Garrity, Mechanical Superintendent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*.

Mr. Johnson paid particular attention to the necessity for safety work by quoting statistics showing that the mortality from accidents is appalling. Swinging into the newspaper plant, he listed the danger spots as the composing room, stereotype foundry, pressroom, paper-handling and mailing departments. He mentioned particularly that stereotypers should be required to wear high shoes to prevent burns from spilled molten metal. Some publishers provide the shoes to the men at cost to encourage their use. He complimented press manufacturers for including safety devices in the newer models of presses and stated that as a result accident hazards had been reduced 80%. A late model of printing press made by R. Hoe & Co., which was inspected recently by a Traveler representative was cited as being fitted with safe appliances. He urged mechanical executives to adopt monthly inspections and encourage educational instruction.

50% Saving in Credit Rating

John J. Shea, Production Manager of the Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram* and *Evening Gazette*, related that as the result of the formation of and the control work done by a Safety Committee to investigate, check and recommend ways and means for preventing or avoiding accidents within his plant the insurance credit rate for the past three years has declined from $1.45 per each $1000 of payroll in 1932 to 73 cents per each $1000 of payroll in 1934. This represents a 50% savings in the credit rating as measured by dollars and cents on the cost of insurance to the *Telegram* and *Gazette* since the formation of the Safety Committee. Mr. Shea stated that approximately 500 employees were employed with an annual payroll of $1,000,000.

In 1932 a total of 58 accidents were reported, in 1933 a total of 44 accidents occurred, and in 1934 but 27 accidents were reported. Mr. Shea stated that his company is insured by a mutual insurance company and the rate is based on the company's accident experience record. In order to obtain a direct check upon an accident, a small accident report blank is used, which consists merely of a brief statement as to how the accident happened and the question: "How can such accidents be prevented?" The blank as filled in is filed with the Safety Committee.

Benefits of Safety Work

Bernard F. Garrity, Mechanical Superintendent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, in speaking on the safety work done in his plant and how it is managed, told of the organization of a Plant Safety Council in 1931 because the number of days lost due to lost-time accidents was becoming very costly.

Mr. Garrity said: "In 1930 we had seven lost-time accidents with a total number of 311 days lost. By the end of 1931 we had managed to cut the lost-time cases down to five, but the days lost had run up to 637 with 24 doctor cases . . . From this time on our record shows a rapid improvement." In 1932, Mr. Garrity stated, the lost-time accidents remained at five but the days lost were reduced to 131 and the doctor cases from 24 to 11 cases. In 1933 there were only two lost-time accidents, which caused 27 days lost, and 13 doctor cases. During

William L. Fanning, business manager, Westchester County (N. Y.) Newspapers who also is a member and vice chairman of the A. N. P. A. Mechanical Committee; Fred M. White, foreman composing room, Topeka (Kas.) Daily Capital, *and Deo A. Padgett, superintendent composing room, Omaha (Neb.)* Bee-News.

1934, regulating the year from October which was the first full month for the Safety Council to be in action, to October of 1934, there were no lost-time accidents but there were 15 doctor cases.

Mr. Garrity explained in addition to the meetings of the Safety Council, that a member of the Safety Council is appointed plant inspector each month to see if any hazards exist in the plant; a plant organ, edited by the circulation manager, is distributed among plant employees after each meeting of the Council, and that bulletin boards showing a record of the total number of days for each department in which there have been no accidents are posted in each department.

Mr. Garrity concluded his address by stating:

> During the operation of the Safety Council we have been able to make such improvements in the number of accidents that the insurance company did not raise our rates but from year to year when a blanket raise had been put into effect at least twice, we have gone along at our old rates which means quite a saving in dollars.

Facts Corroborate Other Speakers' Statements

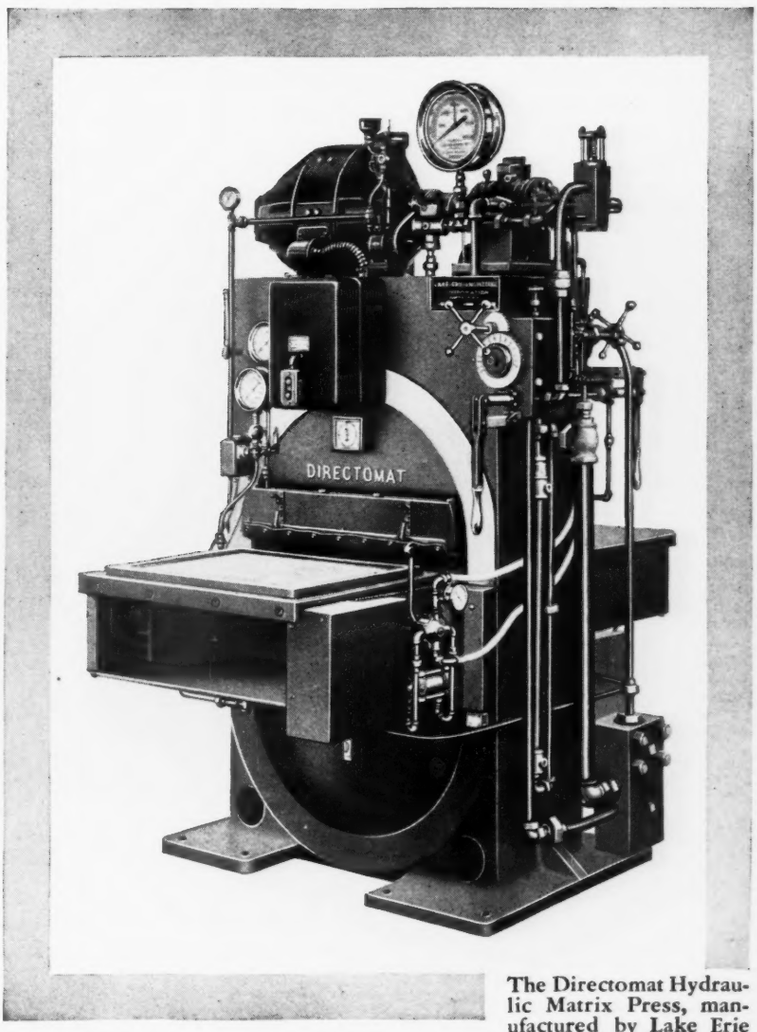
Leven T. Deputy, Mechanical Superintendent of the Dallas (Texas) *News* and *Journal*, presented a paper on the safety work accomplished in his plant, the results of which paralleled statements of the previous speakers.

Lead Poisoning Hazard

In the discussion following presentation of papers by the four speakers, it was brought out by Charles H. Ruth, Mechanical Superintendent of the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, that as a result of 200 blood tests made in the *Star* plant by government experts, there is no hazard of lead poisoning in the

M. J. Watkins, mechanical superintendent, Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal; *Eugene D. Jagareski, mechanical superintendent, Albany (N. Y.)* Evening News *and* Knickerbocker Press; *John A. Burke, production manager, The Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, N. Y., and Russell B. Miller, mechanical superintendent, Bloomington (Ill.) Daily* Pantagraph.

DIRECTOMAT Adopts G-E Motors and Control as Standard Equipment



The Directomat Hydraulic Matrix Press, manufactured by Lake Erie Engineering Corp., Buffalo, N. Y. G-E equipment, including a motor and control for operating the oil pump, electric-heating units for producing steam in the platens, and magnetic switches for temperature control, helps provide efficient, speedy, low-cost operation for this matrix press

020-164

MANUFACTURERS of printing machinery find that General Electric's complete line of motors, control, and other apparatus enables them to get exactly the equipment they need for each machine.

Both the manufacturer and the user profit when G-E motors and control are used. The manufacturer is assured that his machine will operate at its best, and the user is assured of getting the best possible production and performance from it.

Our line of equipment is complete—from full-automatic drive and control systems for high-speed presses to wire and cable, and specialized apparatus, such as electric heating units for metal melting. Our nationwide system of sales offices, warehouses, and service shops is ready to give prompt attention to your needs.

Our nearest office is ready to help you. Just call or write. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention. General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

J. M. Letham, superintendent composing room, and D. H. Parker, mechanical superintendent, Montreal Star.

air in newspaper plants. There is, however, a slight danger in the dust which is deposited upon articles or surfaces in the departments. For this reason, employees have been advised to wash their hands before eating.

Monday Afternoon Session

STRIPFILM

On Monday afternoon, May 27, W. W. Warfel, of the Maurice Joyce Engraving Co., which is associated with the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, presented an exhaustive paper on "How to Get the Best Results from Stripfilm." After introductory remarks in which he sketched its origin, he stated that it is one of the most difficult materials to use since there has been some trouble in producing film of uniform quality which would produce uniform results. Continuing, Mr. Warfel said in part:

The operator of the camera must know copy and be thoroughly grounded in the principles of photography. It is absolutely esential that all photographers use the same general system if any sort of uniformity is to be obtained. This absolutely eliminates the special secrets of the past and places the burden on the shop superintendent to see that this is done.

The camera variables are:

Color.
Contrast, and tone value of copy.
Strength of light.
Control of lens.
Screen separation.
Speed and characteristics of the film.
Temperature and time of development, temperature and humidity of the work rooms.

These constitute seven major variables, all entering into the production of each and every negative turned out. Two of these can be discounted as the light source is fairly constant, the lamps slightly dimming with age. The screen separation can be kept constant.

The handling and judging of copy is, of course, a matter of experience. We have made a number of tests and have about decided to change the general illumination of the camera room, so that the photographers will have better lighting to judge their copy before placing it on the camera. We hope to do this with special daylight bulbs.

The next and very important consideration often overlooked is the temperature of the developer. Close checking shows that two degrees difference in temperature will change the characteristics and printing quality of the negative to such an extent it is almost impossible to duplicate the same job. If the workrooms are cool it is advisable to run the developer temperature about 68 degrees, and if you have a warm or hot workroom the temperature should be dropped to about 65 degrees.

J. H. Mintun, Production Manager, Decatur Newspapers, Decatur, Ill.; A. H. Howard, mechanical superintendent, Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune; *Howard Ladd, mechanical superintendent, Pittsburgh* Post-Gazette, *and George Fuller, superintendent stereotyping, Cleveland* Press.

The lighting of the darkroom is also important and the best results will be achieved with an indirect green lighting, light boxes suspended from the ceiling painted cream or yellow. The strength of light should be checked so that when unexposed film is partially covered and exposed to the illumination of the room it will just start a faint trace of fog in about two minutes. This will be safe enough and will provide sufficient light to load and unload cameras and handle all darkroom operations with dispatch.

Properly lighted, ten-point type should be readable in the dark room after a few minutes stay in the room. Direct light over the trays should be done away with as the tendency of the operator is to pick up the film and look through it. Some men have the idea they can judge the negative developing time by looking through it at an open red bulb. In this case many spots develop on the film due to the heat from the bulb and uniformity is entirely out of the picture.

At the present time three manufacturers are supplying the film, the Chemco Company, Eastman Kodak Company and the Polygraphic Company. Most of the film produced and sold today is fairly satisfactory and is constantly being improved. I understand another company will shortly enter the field.

Close check must be had on printing the negative on metal as film has a heavier body than wet plate and due to the character of the emulsion a certain amount of softness and halation must be expected and allowed for. Speed of whirling should be checked with the viscosity of the printing material so that a uniform coating can always be obtained. Developing time and temperature should be closely checked. A variation of 10 degrees in developing temperature will produce a wide range of work from the same negative.

In the discussion following Mr. Warfel's paper, it appeared that progress in the engraving room on many papers had not been comparative to the constantly increasing demands made upon it by editors for a greater quantity of engravings of better quality produced in less time. Photographers were blamed for poor prints which are unsuitable for newspaper reproduction even in cases where time limitations do not enter into the taking of the picture, publishers were blamed for insisting that the photoengraving department continue using outmoded equipment, all of which, together with the constantly increasing demands for quicker production by the managing editor has resulted in a poor grade of work.

Gene Doyle, mechanical superintendent, and Al. J. Mauder, superintendent of stereotyping, Toledo (O.) Blade, *and Alexander Kramer, superintendent pressroom, Syracuse (N. Y.)* Post-Standard.

"Every department of the newspaper has received attention ahead of the engraving department," asserted Ray G. Leach, Composing Room Superintendent of the Omaha *World-Herald*. Continuing the discussion, he described an installation and declared: "Engravers themselves have resisted the stripfilm process," but gave it as his opinion that he thought it more efficient and speedier than the former process.

In reply to a speaker who charged that 80% of stripfilm is spotted and streaking before being used, Charles F. Hart, Mechanical Superintendent of the New York *Times*, said. "There is nothing wrong with the stripfilm camera but there is something wrong with its film. It is more susceptible to temperature and humidity changes." He declared that in many instances a dozen prints of the same negative will vary greatly and that the fault is in the printing.

Leon A. Link, Composing Room Superintendent of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*, complained about the inferior quality of photographs furnished newspapers and declared that these photographs caused 90% of the trouble in the engraving department.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Link queried: "And have you noticed that we are not getting the quality in Wirephoto prints lately that we did when the service began? The tones are in low key and the pictures are not up to the former standard."

Mr. Hart asserted he believed the responsibility could be traced to the persons charged with making prints from the negatives.

Continued on page 20

R. HOE & CO., Inc., *is pleased to Announce that on* JULY 1st, 1935

it emerged from the trusteeship under which it had been operating and resumed business under its own corporate title and management.

To its very many friends who have manifested their continued confidence in R. Hoe & Co., Inc., as an institution by purchasing its products during the re-adjustment period, the Company expresses its sincere appreciation and wishes to give to all an assurance of a continuance of the high standard of its products which has marked them for more than a century.

Its strong cash position and financial stability give full support to this assurance and ensure the carrying out of the broad program of development and service which it has always rendered to users of its equipment.

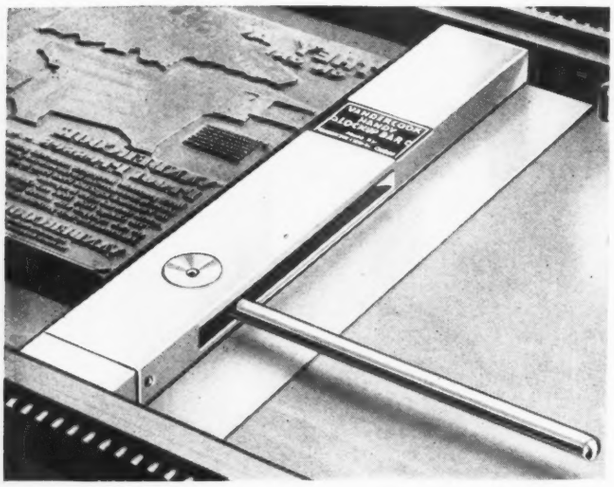
R. HOE *& Co., Inc.*

• *General Offices* •
138th St. and East River
• *New York City* •

BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

New Vandercook Lockup Bar

Vandercook & Sons, 900 North Kilpatrick Avenue, Chicago, have recently developed a Handy Lockup Bar which is for use in locking plates quickly into position when precision proofs are being taken.

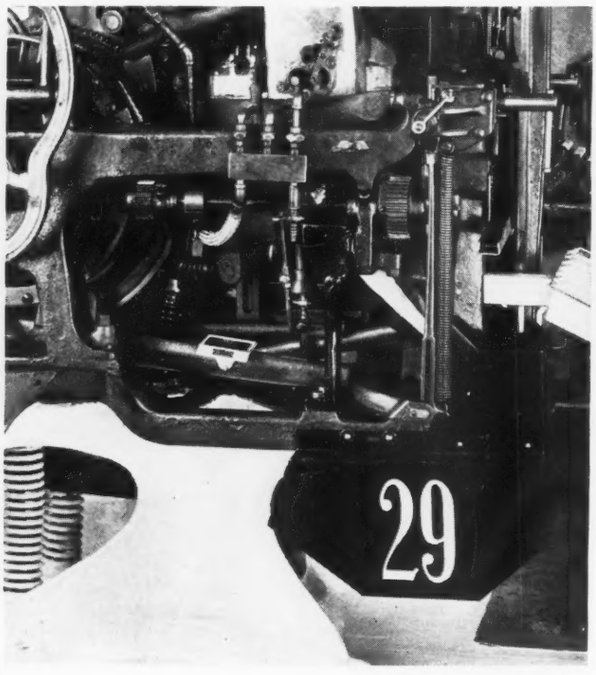


The Vandercook Handy Lockup Bar is new in conception. It is simple in construction and fast in operation. It is equipped with an eccentric locking mechanism operated by a convenient lever and locks and unlocks by a single movement of this lever. All wearing parts are of hardened steel.

The Curle Metal Catcher

Pot crucible mouthpiece jet and vent sprue trimmings and associated waste metal have been permitted to fall promiscuously through composing machine parts to the floor for many years because no one has made a serious attempt to direct the falling of these bits of line-slug metal into a container which would keep the floor area under the casting mechanism clean.

However, a waste metal container for use under line-composing machines has been designed and is obtainable from George L. Curle, who is well known to the printing fraternity. Mr. Curle is also inventor of the Monomelt, Slug-O-Type saw and numerous other composing room appliances.



The Curle Metal Catcher is designed to catch all the trimmings and waste metal from the machine, to save the labor of collecting waste metal from the floor with shovel and truck. Prevents the regular loss of metal in the sweepings. Makes it possible to keep matrices and spacebands in the machine instead of in the metal pot where they are usually ruined. Provides cleanliness heretofore unknown around typesetting machines and prevents dirt from the floor getting into the metal supply.

The attachment consists of a special back knife, back knife trimmings chute, Curle knife wiper, mold wheel trough, special back mold wiper and a scoop and scoop bracket.

Further information may be obtained by addressing George L. Curle in care of *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer.*

New DeLuxe Hand-ee Grinder

New design, materials and principles have been incorporated in a new high-speed electric tool just announced by Chicago Wheel & Mfg. Co. Through the use of new materials, weight has been reduced to 15 oz., though the tool has a speed of 25,000 r.p.m. and ample power to drive a variety of different accessories furnished by the manufacturers of the tool. Aluminated Duraluminum is employed in the body of the tool while molded Bakelite parts are used as bearing retainers and for end caps. The New DeLuxe Hand-ee is 6 in. long overall and 1⅝ in. diam. The housing is streamlined with no obstructions of any kind. This is achieved through the use of a new type radial commutator and new patented S type built-in switch with sliding contacts. Heat has been entirely eliminated due to the radically new type fan mounting. It is claimed that the electric motor built into the tool is the highest speed and most powerful for its weight now on the market. It is believed that due to the wide utility and flexibility this new type electric tool will find a variety of applications in many lines of industry. The makers claim 1001 uses.

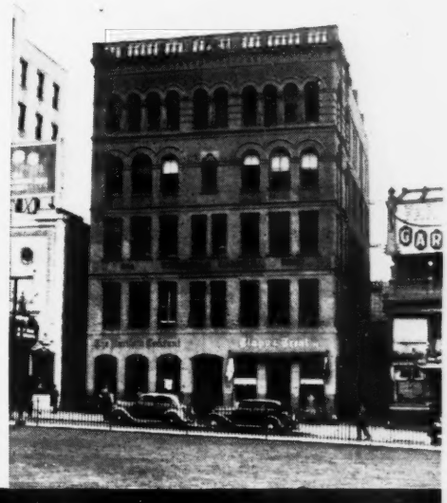
Further information may be obtained by addressing Chicago Wheel & Mfg. Co. in care of *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer.*

HARTFORD COURANT
–RUBBER ROLLER PIONEER–
Specifies GOODRICH ROLLERS 100%

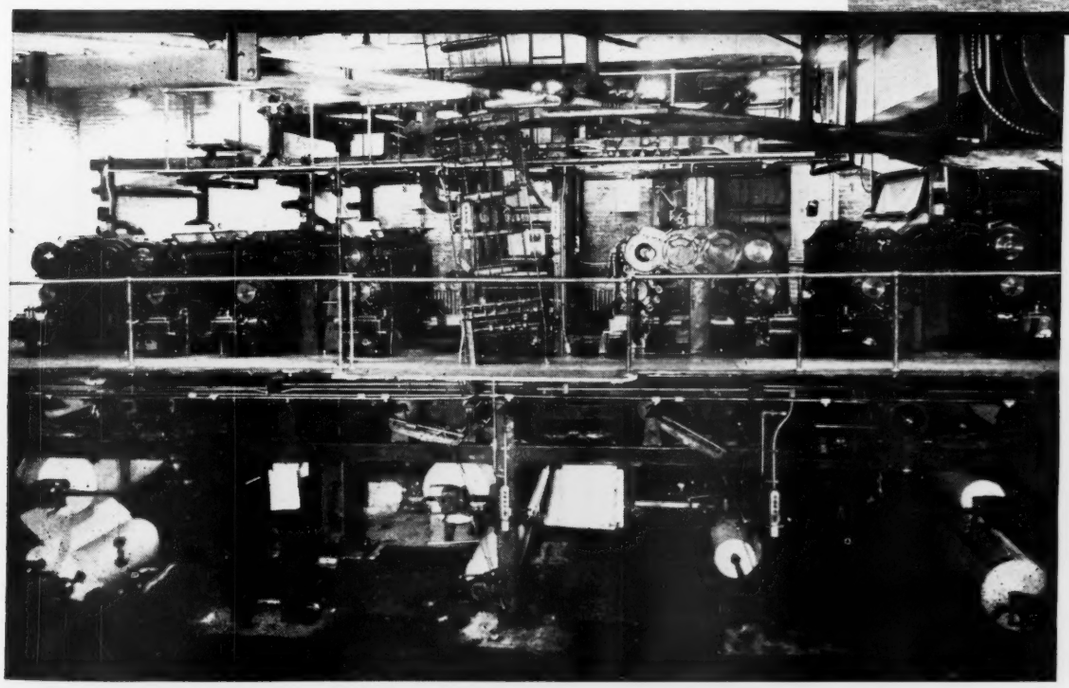
SIXTEEN years ago, when rubber rollers were new, The Hartford Courant pioneered in their use. Dissatisfied with old-style rollers that swelled, wore down, needed constant cleaning, slowed production, turned out a "muddy" paper, this progressive plant recognized in rubber rollers a forward step in printing, and put in one of the first sets sold.

Throughout the sixteen years since, The Hartford Courant has been a continuous user of Goodrich Rubber Rollers. Results have been so vastly superior to those with other rollers that when the Courant bought two new Hoe Octuple Presses, Goodrich Rollers were specified 100%.

More Goodrich Rollers are in use throughout the world than any other rubber roller made. They have written their own recommendation in better printing—in cutting costs and in years of continuous service without replacement.



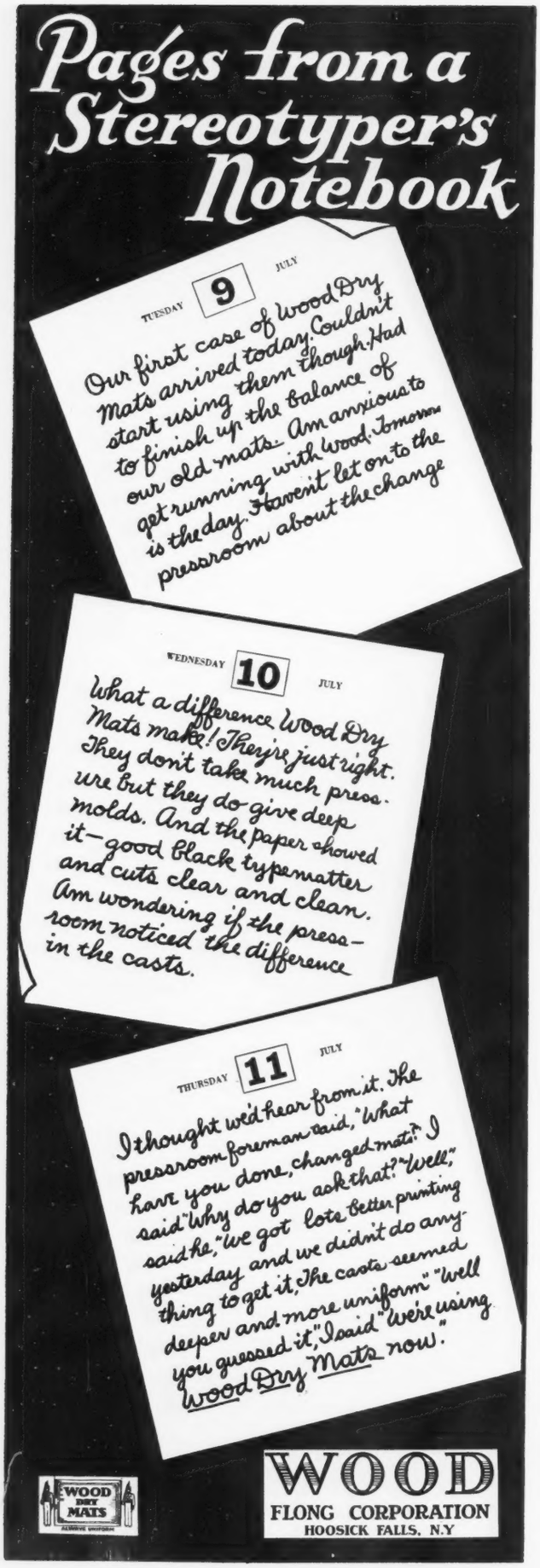
Building of The Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn.



One of the two new Hoe Octuple Presses at The Hartford Courant, 100% equipped with Goodrich Rollers because of Goodrich service record on other presses in this plant.

NILES & NELSON, INC., EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
75 West Street, New York · 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Goodrich *Printers'* Rollers


Pages from a Stereotyper's Notebook
TUESDAY 9 JULY
Our first case of Wood Dry Mats arrived today. Couldn't start using them though. Had to finish up the balance of our old mats. Am anxious to get running with wood. Tomorrow is the day. Haven't let on to the pressroom about the change
WEDNESDAY 10 JULY
What a difference Wood Dry Mats make! They're just right. They don't take much pressure but they do give deep molds. And the paper showed it—good black typematter and cuts clear and clean. Am wondering if the pressroom noticed the difference in the casts.
THURSDAY 11 JULY
I thought we'd hear from it. The pressroom foreman said, "What have you done, changed mats?" I said "Why do you ask that?" "Well," said he, "we got lots better printing yesterday and we didn't do anything to get it. The casts seemed deeper and more uniform." "Well you guessed it," I said "we're using Wood Dry Mats now."
WOOD DRY MATS
WOOD
FLONG CORPORATION
HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y

Research

Bureau Has Successful Meeting

By Staff Writer

The First Annual Conference of the Graphic Arts Research Bureau was held in Cincinnati, Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21. This group was organized in Philadelphia last October, at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Technical Experts in the Printing Industry. One of the several objects of the organization is to promote research in the Graphic Arts. The Cincinnati Conference was held in conjunction with the Semi-Annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The Conference was carefully planned and skillfully varied. The sessions were divided between technical lectures and a business meeting of the Bureau. These were held the first day at the Gibson Hotel and the following day at the University of Cincinnati.

LECTURES AND PAPERS

The following lectures and papers were given during the two-day Conference:

Color Chemistry by Dr. A. E. Gessler, Director of the Research Laboratories of the International Printing Ink Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Color as Light by Arthur C. Hardy, Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Color in Use by George L. Welp, formerly Art Director, The Blackman Company, New York, N. Y.

Fundamental Research in Graphic Arts, by Charles F. Clarkson, Vice President, The International Printing Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Lithographic Research, by Prof. R. F. Reed, Director of the Lithographic Technical Foundation.

Electrotype Metals, by Samuel Epstein, Battelle, Memorial Institute, Columbus, O.

Recent Photo-mechanical Developments, by J. S. Mertle, G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Printing of Color in Daily Newspapers, by H. M. Tillinghast, R. Hoe & Company, New York, N. Y.

First Impression Offset in Newspaper Printing, by William Baumrucker and W. G. Dodge, New York *Daily News.*

Precision Measurement of Color Values, by W. C. Huebner, Huebner Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm. C. Glass, Founder of the Graphic Arts Research Bureau, wired his regrets in not bein gable to attend the Conference.

BUSINESS SESSION

The business sessions of the Bureau were directed by Arthur C. Jewett, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman of the Graphic Arts Research Bureau.

At the business session, the Constitution Committee consisting of John Clyde Oswald, Chairman; Harry L. Gage, Thomas R. Jones and V. Winfield Challenger, submitted a proposed Constitution for the Graphic Arts Research Bureau. After a few minor changes were made, the Constitution was adopted.

V. Winfield Challenger, Bureau Secretary-Treasurer, reported 325 applications had been received since the Philadelphia meeting and that about 50 more had been received during the Conference up to the time of his report. Receipts for the period were $765.00 and disbursements were $268.93, leaving a balance of $496.07. It was revealed in the report

Continued on page 33

The only five-time winner

For the FIFTH consecutive year a paper using Huber Inks has won the coveted Ayer Award.

This is definite proof of the consistent superiority of Huber Inks, because four of the ten points of judgment are dependent upon perfect ink performance—presswork, impression, uniformity of distribution and general legibility.

Every paper striving for a cleaner appearance with which to attract readers and advertisers should start by using

HUBER INKS

—the ink of the Ayer Award winners

1935 WINNERS

Ayer Award Cup

★ New York *Times*

over 50,000

★ New York *Times*
★ New York *Herald Tribune*
★ Washington, D. C. *Star*

10,000 to 50,000

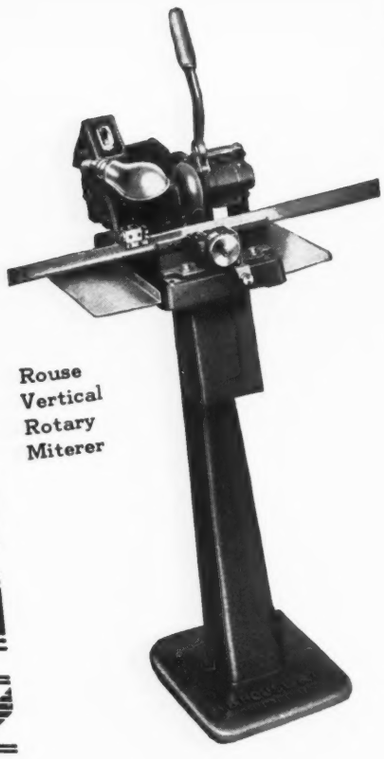
★ Hartford, Conn. *Courant*
★ Providence, R. I. *Journal*
Sheboygan, Wis. *Press*

under 10,000

Chambersburg, Pa. *Public Opinion*
Missoula, Mont. *Daily Missoulian*
Amsterdam, N.Y. *Evening Recorder*

★ use Huber Inks

A frequent judge of printing contests has said: "The first thing I look for is presswork, because smudgy ink usually eliminates 80% of the specimens."



Rouse Vertical Rotary Miterer

Make Borders Like These

In addition to high-speed mitering of rules for boxes, hundreds of interesting border combinations and decorative arrangements may be cut on the Rouse Vertical Rotary Miterer.

Visibility of work, micrometer adjustment and accuracy of cut, make all operations simple and fast. The possible angle combinations are limited only by the ingenuity of the operator.

Right and left-hand cuts are made in a single operation, direct from strips—nearly twenty a minute. Strips are held by an automatic clamp, with maximum safety and ease of operation.

The Rouse Vertical Rotary Miterer is a modern machine built for high-speed quality production. A knowledge of its possibilities is necessary to the informed production executive.

Interesting reproduction of ornaments made on the Rouse Vertical Rotary Miterer, details of construction and prices will be sent upon request. Mail the coupon or write at once.

H. B. ROUSE & CO.
2216 Ward Street, Chicago

Without obligation, please mail complete information on the Rouse Vertical Rotary Miterer.

Name_____

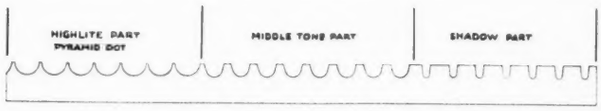
Address_____

Technical Matters

(Continued from page 14)

ROLL-UP HALFTONE ETCHING METHOD

Ernest Scherer, Photoengraving Superintendent for the Minneapolis *Tribune*, next gave a paper on his Roll-Up Method of Etching Halftones. The Roll-Up Process was covered in an article in June *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer*.



Ernest Scherer, photoengraving superintendent of the Minneapolis Tribune, *explained his Roll-Up process for etching halftones at the Detroit A. N. P. A. Mechanical Conference. This diagram represents a cross-section of photoengraver's zinc plate to show dot structure after the plate has been treated by the Roll-Up Process and etched. It is claimed there is no undercutting in the cups and the dots take on a pyramidal form.*

In the discussion following Mr. Scherer's paper, it was brought out that his process is only for use in etching halftones.

PHOTOENGRAVING BY SMALL NEWSPAPERS

"Photoengraving by Small Newspapers" was then discussed by Russell B. Miller, Mechanical Superintendent of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph;* C. L. Shrecengost, Pressman, Newport *News-Press* and *Times-Herald*, and Clifton C. Edom, Photoengraver of the Wausau (Wis.) *Record-Herald*.

Mr. Miller described the *Pantagraph's* method for obtaining photographic material following the decision made in 1929 to operate its own photoengraving plant. In each subsequent year the use of the plant has been expanded and this year the photoengraving budget calls for 130,000 square inches of art. Engraving costs have been reduced since installation of the plant and the increase in art carried in the paper has built up the *Pantagraph's* circulation considerably.

MONDAY EVENING SESSIONS

At 8 o'clock Monday evening, May 27, separate group meetings were held by composing room and stereotyping executives. J. M. Letham, composing room superintendent of the Montreal *Star*, presided.

Chairman Letham and Ray G. Leach, composing room superintendent of the Omaha *World-Herald*, spoke on composing room cost keeping.

Otto Kurrle, stereotype and pressroom foreman, Moline (Ill.) Dispatch; *H. H. Parker, foreman pressroom, Richmond (Ind.)* Palladium-Item; *Charles Little, superintendent pressroom, Akron (O.)* Times-Press, *and K. G. (Doc) Laycock, superintendent pressroom, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.)* Times-Leader.

Mr. Leach, at some length detailed the reasons for keeping a cost system and illustrated his remarks with the experience of using such a system in the plant with which he is associated. In discussing precision (height to paper) of matrix manufacture, speakers declared they had not been having difficulty in this respect and Charles H. Griffiths, Assistant to the President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, stated that all matrix punchings are held to very close tolerance limits. In the discussion on the height of newspaper chases introduced by Leon A. Link, it was the consensus of opinion among mechanical executives, that type-high, or slightly less than type-high, chases are preferable for best results since a positive bearer means is provided in the matrix roller.

STEREOTYPERS' MEETING

George H. Fuller, Stereotyping Superintendent of the Cleveland *Press*, presided at the stereotyping session. After much discussion, it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that depth without sharpness in the plate results when a soft molding combination is used, but when the molding combination is hard, sharpness without depth is the result. In the ensuing discussion on the cooling of stereotype plates it was brought out that the *rate* of cooling affects the printing qualities of a plate to a greater extent than is realized by many stereotypers.

Tuesday Morning Session

TYPE METALS

On Tuesday morning, May 28, John J. Nickels, Eastern Manager for E. W. Blatchford Co., spoke on "How to Get the Best Results from Type Metals." Mr. Nickels stressed especially the importance of metal cleaning and the carefulness which should be exercised in preventing the introduction of unsuitable metals into the working supply. Said Mr. Nickels in part:

> I refer principally, to allowing stocks of metal to become unbalanced, maintaining too low temperatures in operative time, putting back in composing room metal cuttings from saws where electros, zinc etchings, etc., are cut or trimmed, and adding to stereotype metal anything that looks like a stereotype plate, furnished sometimes by syndicates or national advertisers.
>
> I feel sure more care would be exercised in the treatment of metal stocks if the metal were considered similar to the blood stream in our bodies. It performs much the same. In its daily passage through the plant it becomes impregnated with impurities, much of which can be avoided, as it is treated in the furnace and passed out for use again.

William Berney, assistant superintendent; Frank F. Shaw, mechanical superintendent, and Charles W. Noonan, pressroom superintendent, all of the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Mr. Nickels recommended a slow acting flux and its use in both the composing room and stereotype departments. He cited an instance in a plant where oily residue from a flux used to clean composing machine metal worked its way into the matrix side walls and eventually ruined them. The slow but simple process of "boiling" with a submerged potato or turnip was advocated as an effective method for cleaning metal impregnated with flux residue or other foreign substances.

IMMERSION BURNERS

John I. Horton, Plant Manager of the *Jersey Journal*, Jersey City, N. J., spoke on "What Immersion Gas Burners Have Done for the *Jersey Journal*." In analyzing operation of the burners in his plant he maintained specifically four factors: (1) Fuel economy, (2) Saving in power, (3) Saving in dross, and (4) Improved working conditions in the plant.

Economy of Fuel—With the exterior type of burner in use, the combined consumption of three pots for one month in 1932 averaged 229,200 cu. ft. of gas. With the immersion burner for the 1934 period, the monthly average dropped to 94,100 cu. ft. of gas. This represented a saving of 59% on gas consumption and a dollar saving for the average month of $114.57.

Power Saving—One of the two 10 h.p. positive-pressure compressors was operated alternately for approximately 8 out of 24 hours daily. After the installation of the immersion system the compressors were replaced with two 2 h.p. turbo-compressors which resulted in an operating saving of $235.00 per year.

Dross Saving—The exhaust or spent gas from immersion heating elements blankets the surface of the metal in the pot with inert gas and prevents oxidation and the formation of dross. This represents a saving of $135.00 per year in dross.

Improved Working Conditions—Owing to the pre-mixing of gas and air, combustion burners are eliminated as the fuel is burned in the immersion burners, or tubes, and a lower room temperature is maintained in the stereotype department.

They shrink UNIFORMLY

BURGESS CHROME MATS

This simple, but easily demonstrated, fact can mean a lot toward increasing the advertising revenue of your paper —without asking the sales department to sell more advertising lineage.

Burgess Chrome Mats shrink uniformly and show less lengthwise shrinkage in relation to cross-wise shrinkage.

Hence, they save many lines of advertising lineage which now disappears into nothing through excess lengthwise shrinkage.

All we ask is the privilege of demonstrating this fact to you in your own stereotype room — and of showing you the other important features which have made Burgess Chrome Mats leaders in the field.

We'll call any time you say. Ask us to.

BURGESS CHROME MATS

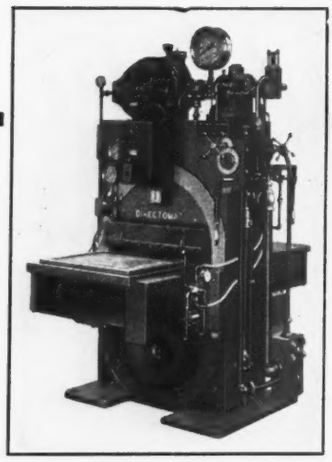
BURGESS CELLULOSE COMPANY
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

CHROME MATS
A Laboratory Product
A 224

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Pacific Coast Representative, RALPH LEBER,
426 Polson Bldg., Seattle, Washington

BURGESS CHROME MATS



The DIRECTOMAT Hydraulic Matrix Press

is destined to do for newspaper stereotyping what mechanical composition did for typesetting. It sets a new standard of speed, quality, and all-round efficiency.

With doubled rotary press speeds and even greater speeds in the offing, it becomes essential to use better plates. Moulding practice has failed to keep step with latter-day improvements in rotary press design, but the DIRECTOMAT is now ready to fill the want. The *Milwaukee Journal* has recently installed one of these machines and obtains the following results: Sharper and more even type matter. More detail and contrast in the halftones. Considerable saving of time per mat moulded. Stretch of mat completely eliminated. Permits liberal use of 8-point Monotype, full-kerning italics, and other delicate type faces without fear of crushing them in moulding.

Get a copy of the *Milwaukee Journal* and convince yourself of the beautiful results obtained.

Arrange for a demonstration of the machine in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Montreal, Dallas, Kansas City, Buffalo, Binghamton, or Rutherford, N. J.

Lake Erie Stereotype Equipment Company

Division of Lake Erie Engineering Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

KENMORE STATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Selling Agents:

Flexideal Dry Mat Company - 21 West Street, New York
B. O. Henning Sales Agency - 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago
Stahl Newspaper Supply Company, Inc., - - Los Angeles
Russell Products Company, - 810 Sansom Street, Philadelphia
American Publishers Supply - - - West Lynn, Mass.
Toronto Type Foundry Company, Ltd. - - Toronto, Canada

Technical Matters

(Continued from page 20)

Tuesday Afternoon Session

Web Break Detector

J. Vance, Publisher of the New Britain (Conn.) *Herald*, spoke on "Photo-Electric Web Break Detector," and demonstrated the device. This detector was described and illustrated in the June, 1933, issue of *Printing* Equipment *Engineer*. Since that time, however, a patent (No. 1,999,618) has been allowed by the U. S. Patent Office.

Duffy Resolution

At the Tuesday afternoon meeting a resolution of sympathy was presented upon the passing of Edward J. Duffy, former mechanical superintendent of the New York *Daily News*. A copy of the resolution will be sent to Mr. Duffy's family.

Hon. A. E. Giegengack Introduced

Public Printer A. E. Giegengack, Washington, D. C., was introduced by the chairman. Mr. Giegengack extended greetings and outlined in a brief manner the volume of work done at the Government Printing Office.

Results of Exchanging Jobs Plan

John A. Burke, Production Manager of the Gannett Newspapers, addressed the Tuesday afternoon meeting of the Mechanical Conference on: "What Our Mechanical Superintendents Learned by Exchanging Jobs." Probably, in all newspaper mechanical experience Mr. Burke's plan for having his mechanical executives change positions for a few days in order to make suggestions and improve production, stands as a unique procedure.

Mr. Burke's paper consisted of digests of the reports made by his various mechanical superintendents with which were incorporated some opinions formed as a result of the reports.

The surveys from which Mr. Burke quoted were submitted by the following:

Eugene D. Jagareski, Mechanical Superintendent, Albany Evening *News* and *Knickerbocker Press*.

B. F. Garrity, Mechanical Superintendent, Hartford (Conn.) *Times*.

John D. McIntosh, Mechanical Superintendent, Newburgh-Beacon (N. Y.)) *News*.

Richard M. Seymour, Composing Room Foreman, Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* and *Chronicle*.

George W. Frank, Composing Room Foreman, Rochester (N. Y.) *Times-Union*.

E. N. Hughes, Mechanical Superintendent, Utica (N. Y.) *Observer-Dispatch*.

Norman G. Steltz, Mechanical Superintendent, Olean (N. Y.) *Times-Herald*.

Frank J. Genger, Mechanical Superintendent, Elmira (N. Y.) *Star-Gazette*.

John A. Cope, Composing Room Superintendent, Danville (Ill.) *Commercial-News*.

M. J. Watkins, Mechanical Superintendent, Ithaca (N. Y.) *Journal*.

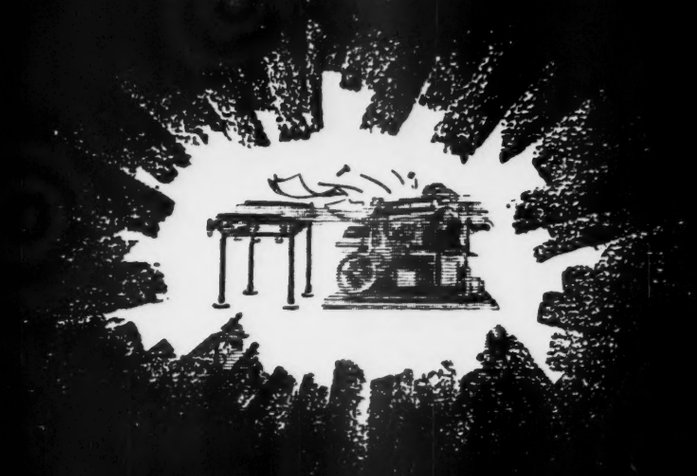
William E. Gallagher, Mechanical Superintendent, Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Journal*.

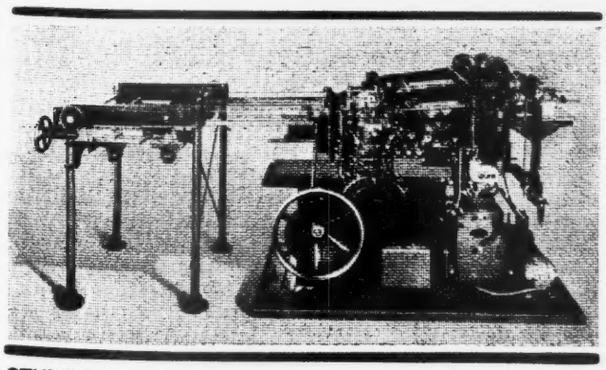
Mr. Burke said that one of the chief problems the various superintendents found in their visits was that of the necessity for adhering to advertising and news copy deadlines. Continuing, he said in part:

> Eugene D. Jagareski (mechanical superintendent of the Albany (N. Y.) Evening News and Knickerbocker Press, surveying the Rochester Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle plants) in his report on the Rochester plant suggests that a representative of the papers call on the advertisers and explain to them the trouble and expense all the mechanical departments are put to when called upon to handle late advertising copy and make corrections in proofs on the day of publication.
>
> To my way of thinking this suggestion is worth a lot of consideration and from my own experience with the advertisers, in Rochester and other places I know they can be sold on the idea of early copy and the paying of composition charges for ads that they order reset.
>
> As proof of the above statement our records will show that the Gannet Newspapers in Rochester, for over two years, have been collecting from the advertisers from $200 to $250 a week, for alterations and wait-order ads not used.
>
> Our plan is this: Reasonable corrections on the first proof are made free of charge. But any time spent making alterations on revise proofs is charged for at the rate of $2.50 an hour and if it is necessary to make over a page, a charge of $3 is made for the makeover. We also charge 20 cents a column inch for any wait-order ads set and not used.
>
> Before we started charging for alterations in Rochester, the time spent making advertisers' corrections and alterations in the composing room was over 500 hours a week. At the present time the average is less than 300 hours a week.
>
> But I can honestly say it would never have been possible to bring about the above conditions in Rochester were it not for the cooperation of the members of the advertising staffs of both papers.
>
> A number of the men, in their reports, also call attention to another condition that is developing in a number of our plants in

Continued on page 27

FOUND...





STYLE B

KELLY

AUTOMATIC PRESSES

Insert printed on KELLY PRESSES · Halftones made for antique stock
Second color printed from rubber plates · Types used on this page:
Bernhard Gothic Medium, Franklin Gothics and Bank Gothics

Seventeen years ago the Banknote Printing Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, started in business with a "B" Kelly (Serial No. 622).

> "... Our first Kelly, under the stress of day and night work, lasted us about sixteen years, and we might add it was in fairly good condition when we traded it in for our second Kelly."

Sixteen years of continuous operation... not bad for any press, even a Kelly.

But, No. 622 wasn't really worn out—even after sixteen years. After an overhauling it was purchased by another printing company in Oklahoma and is still in service. How can you afford to buy any press but a Kelly?

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS
SALES CORPORATION

Greatest Attendance

It is interesting to know that the attendance at the Detroit A. N. P. A. Mechanical Conference was the greatest of any of the previous eight conferences. The total registration was 378 mechanical executives which is a little better than 20% more than the registration at last year's St. Louis Conference. This does not include the exhibitors, manufacturers nor representatives. Those attending the Conference are as follows:

Ahearn, Edward G., New York City, Hearst Enterprises.
Aikin, John R., Richmond (Ind) Palladium-Item
Almond, Dave, Detroit Times.
Anderis, Carl, Detroit Times.
Anderson, R. H., Watertown (N.Y.) Times.
Anderson, E. E., Rockford (Ill.) Consol. Newspapers.
Ashby, H. D., Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Atkinson, J. S., Toronto (Ont.) Star
Aycock, Guy, Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.

Barney, Wm. H., Providence (R.I.) Journal.
Blattert, F. C., Canton (O.) Repository.
Bloomfield, R. G., Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.
Boller, R. E., Waterloo (Iowa) Courier.
Bolton, G. R., Joliet (Ill.) Herald-News
Boyce, D. H., New York City, A. N. P. A.
Britton, F. M., Nashua (N.H.) Telegraph.
Brod, L. A., Dayton (O.) Daily News.
Brooks, J. H., Portland (Ore.) Morning Oregonian.
Burke, John A., Rochester (N.Y.) Gannett Newspapers.
Burns, A. H., New York Herald Tribune.
Burwell, Earl, Cincinati Times-Star.
Bush, Roy, Ashtabula (O.) Star-Beacon.
Butler, L. H., Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph Newspapers.

Campbell, F. E., Cleveland Press.
Carns, W. A., Birmingham (Ala.) News.
Carter, T. C., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Chase, L. J., St. Louis Star-Times.
Clark, Don M., Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.
Cole, Robt. W., Cincinnati Post.
Collin, C. A., Pittsburgh Press.
Conner, Bert, Ft. Smith (Ark.) Times-Record.
Cope, John A., Danville (Ill.) Commercial News.
Corcoran, T. A., Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.
Costello, R. H., Lewiston (Me.) Sun-Journal.
Costigan, D. A., Newark (N. J.) Star Eagle.
Coutney, W. C., Youngstown (O.) Telegram.
Cowgill, W. V., Cleveland News.
Creswell, J. T., Detroit Free Press.
Cunningham, Geo. W., Detroit Free Press.
Currise, Earl, South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.
Curry, R. W. S., Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.

Davey, C. M., Toronto (Ont.) Star
Deputy, Leven T., Dallas (Tex.) News-Journal.
Devine, H., Newark (O.) Advocate.
Diesing, Wm., Allentown (Pa.) Call.
Dietrich, Geo. N., Aurora (Ill.) Beacon-News.
Disher, G. A., Montreal (Que.) Southam Newspapers.
Donohue, J. R., Cincinnati Times-Star.
Doyle, E. P., Toledo Blade.
Duncan, Frank S., Portsmouth (O.) Times.

Edom, Clifton C., Wausau (Wis.) Record-Herald.
Evans, David R., Utica (N. Y.) Utica Press.
Evers, Edwin H., St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fanning, Wm. L., Westchester County Publishers.
Fiske, Geo. I., Boston, Christian Science Monitor.
Fite, Paul, Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Folk, H. B., Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Foster, H. L., Minneapolis Journal.
Foster, Frank R., Colorado Springs, Gazette-Telegraph.
Frank, Geo. W., Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union.
Frederickson, C. A., Yonkers (N. Y.) Westchester County Publishers.
Fries, Louis F., Baltimore Sun.
Funk, Ed C., Waterloo (Ia.) Daily Courier.
Fuller, George H., Cleveland Press.
Fulton, R. R., Roanoke (Va.) Times & World.

Gardner, I. J., Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.
Garrity, B. F., Hartford (Conn.) Times.
Garvey, James D., Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Gans, J. Edw., Cleveland Press.
Goumer, Paul A., Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press.
Gebbie, Thos. E., Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Geist, Geo., Cincinnati Times-Star.
Gerosky, Jos., McKeesport (Pa.) Daily News.
Gibbons, W. E., Chicago Examiner.
Godfrey, Thomas, Cleveland Press.
Gore, H. L., Toronto (Ont.) Toronto Star.
Govier, C. W., Boston Herald-Traveler.
Grady, Thos. F., Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.
Graham, H. J., Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Greene, C. R., Watertown (N. Y.) Daily Times.
Gregg, K. L., San Diego (Calif.) Union-Tribune.
Greilich, Otto E., St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Griffore, R. J., Detroit Times.
Griner, L. J., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Gustafson, C. J. W., New Castle (Pa.) News.

Hamblen, C. G., Pittsburgh Press.
Harding, J. W., South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.
Harm, J. W., Chicago Daily News.
Harper, G. V., Miami (Fla.) Herald.
Hart, Chas. F., New York Times.
Hartley, A. J., Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.
Healy, Howard, Ashtabula (O.) Star-Beacon.
Heckman, Charles, Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
Hicks, O. N., Jackson (Mich.) Citizen-Patriot.
Higgins, H. L., Memphis (Tenn.) Press.
Hoke, W. B., Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.
Holloway, G. W., Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.
Horie, W. J., Detroit Times.
Horton, J. I., Jersey City (N. J.) Jersey Journal.
Houck, Frank L., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Howard, A. H., Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune.
Hudson, Fred, Chicago Examiner.
Hughes, E. N., Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch.

Jagereski, E. D., Albany (N. Y.) Evening News.
Johansen, S., Detroit News.
Johnson, A. W., Lexington (Ky.) Leader.
Johnson, N. O., Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.
Jones, Thos. J., Newark (N. J.) Evening News.
Jorgensen, C. H., Minneapolis Star.
Jullien, A. M., Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.

Kauffman, S. H., Washington (D. C.) Star.
Kelly, E. A., Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.
Kirk, Chas. M., Detroit News.
Kurrle, Otto, Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.
Kramer, Alexander, Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.

Ladd, Howard S., Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.
Lamade, Howard J., Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.
Lane, T. H., Cincinnati Post.
Law, G. F., Portland (Ore.) Journal.
Laycock, K. G., Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Times-Leader.
Leach, Ray G., Omaha (Neb.) World Herald.
LeGrand, E. F., Winston Salem (N. C.) Jour.-Sent.
Letham, J. M., Montreal Star.
Link, Leon A., Des Moines (Ia.) Register & Tribune.
Little, Charles B., Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.
Lowe, H. J., Davenport (Ia.) Times.
Ludwig, Wm., Chicago Daily Times.
Luloff, H. L., Davenport (Ia.) Daily Times.

MacIntosh, J. D., Newburgh (N. Y.) Beacon News.
Make, C. E., El Paso (Tex.) Times.
Malm, Chas., Peoria (Ill.) Journal-Transcript.
Marshall, Alfred, Lincoln (Ill.) Courier.
Martin, John E., New York Sun.
Martin, Earle, Cleveland News.
McDonald, T. H., Detroit Times.
McDowell, W. S., Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.
McLean, W. H., Washington (D. C.) Star.
McSkimming, H. I., St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Metker, Robert J., Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.
Miller, Russell, Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Pantagraph.
Mincemoyer, L. V., Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.
Mintun, J. Howell, Decatur (Ill.) Herald-Review.
Moorman, Lee, Cincinnati Enquirer.
Muir, A. G., Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.
Murphy, E. C., Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier-Express.
Murphy, J. E., Minneapolis Tribune.

Neill, Hamilton V., Detroit Free Press.
Nelson, D. O., Altoona (Pa.) Mirror.
Nicholson, C. L., Youngstown (O.) Telegram.
Noonan, C. W., Providence (R. I.) Journal.
Nordman, Harry W., St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Ogden, Walter, Cleveland Press.
Orr, Don M., Springfield (Mo.) News & Leader.
Oswald, Jos., Philadelphia Record.
Ottaway, W. W., Port Huron (Mich.) Times-Herald.
Padgett, Deo A., Omaha (Neb.) Bee-News.
Palmer, F. C., Jersey City (N. J.) Jersey Journal.
Park, John W., Chicago Tribune.
Parks, Edw., Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.
Parker, D. H., Montreal Daily Star.
Parker, H. H., Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item.
Parkinson, M. T., London (Ont.) Free Press.
Peterson, E. N., Wausaw (Wis.) Record-Herald.
Pezdirtz, J. F., Des Moines Register-Tribune.
Pfalzgraf, Philip, Cincinnati Times-Star.
Phelps, Geo. W., Ashtabula (O.) Star-Beacon.
Phillips, W. J., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Pub. Co.
Pinover, L. S., New York Daily News.
Presser, Max, Flint (Mich.) Journal.
Pridmore, R. S., South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

Raut, F. A., Batavia (N. Y.) Daily News.
Ratcliff, R. J., Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital.
Ray C. L., Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal-Sent.
Ray, Glenn H., Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal-Sent.
Reese, Harry B., Akron (O.) Beacon-Journal.
Reeves, H. D., Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic & Gazette.
Richardson, R. J., Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.
Righter, G. A., Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item.
Rindsberg, H. D., Cincinnati Enquirer.
Rinne, C. H., Detroit, Booth Newspapers.
Robb, Hugh, Detroit News.
Robinson, H. A., Detroit Times.
Rusie, John H., Youngstown (O.) Telegram.
Ruth, Chas. H., Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.

Salmon, Frank J., Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.
Sandlin, W. B., Miami (Fla.) Herald.
Saunders, Wm., Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel & News.
Schenck, L. H., Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital.
Scherer, Ernest, Minneapolis Tribune.
Schoultheis, A. W., Cincinnati Post.
Schoultheis, Wm. A., Cincinnati Post.
Schuck, John R., Findlay (O.) Republican-Courier.
Schurz, F. D., South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.
Scott, H. M., Decatur (Ill.) Newspapers.
Seymour, R. M., Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat & Chron.
Shaw, Frank F., Providence (R. I.) Journal.
Shea, John J., Worcester (Mass.) Telegram-Gazette.
Sherman, W. D., Detroit Free Press.
Sherman, H. W., Allentown (Pa.) Morning Call.
Sherwood, H. B., New York Daily News.
Shrecengost, C. L., Newport News (Va.) Times-Herald.
Siddal, Paul C., Alliance (O.) Review.
Sievers, H. H., St. Louis Post Dispatch.
Simons, Howard E., Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.
Sinclair, Mac, Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Snow, Carl H., Springfield (O.) News & Sun.
Sonneborn, Guy V., Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.
Spillane, Thos. L., St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Stephenson, G. E., Athens (O.) Messenger.
Stevens, Geo. C., Scranton (Pa.) Times.
Stewart, Roy A., Decatur (Ill.) Newspapers.
Strange, J. W., Hamilton (O.) Journal-News.
Streby, Walter M., Akron (O.) Beacon-Journal.
Sullivan, Daniel, Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.
Swain, C. P., Winston Salem (N. C.) Journal-Sent.

Taylor, H. G., Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Taylor, Auburn, Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Taylor, Wm., Chicago Daily News.
Terry, Geo., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
Tessier, J. E., Columbus (O.) Dispatch.
Toomey, J. J., Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.
Tracey, John M., Detroit News.
Trinklein, Ernest, Detroit News.

Vaughan, Henry T., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Van Alstyne, J. S., Detroit News.
Villaire, Frank, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press.

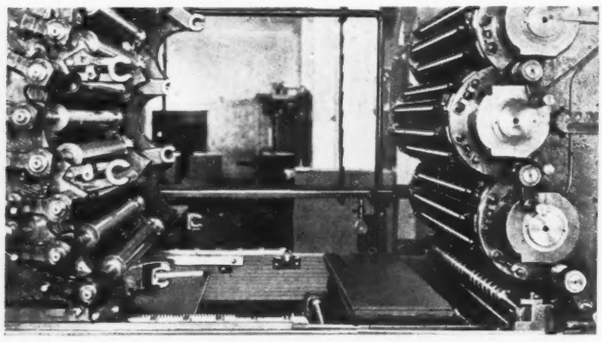
Waite, A. J., Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.
Warfel, William, Washington (D. C.) Star.
Watkins, M. J., Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.
Wedemeyer, Herman, Detroit Free Press.
Weiser, Ed, Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier & Express.
Weiskittel, S. R., Cincinnati Enquirer.
West, A. S. F., Toronto (Ont.) Star.
White, E. C., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
White, Fred M., Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital.
White, John P., Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.
White, Lee A., Detroit News.
White, Levi E., Port Huron, (Mich.) Times-Herald.
White, P. J., Cincinnati Post.
Williamson, Jack, Omaha (Neb.) Bee-News.
Wines, W. E., New York, A. N. P. A.
Woelfel, L. W., Buffalo (N. Y.) Evening News.
Woempner, E. C., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
Wolf, Chas. M., Pittsburgh Press.
Woodard, C. E., Akron, (O.) Beacon-Journal.
Wooldridge, A., Hammond, (Ind.) Times.
Wright, M. P., Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.

Yeager, Lester, Marion (O.) Star.
Young, John F., York (Pa.) Dispatch.
Young, D. Philip, York (Pa.) Dispatch.

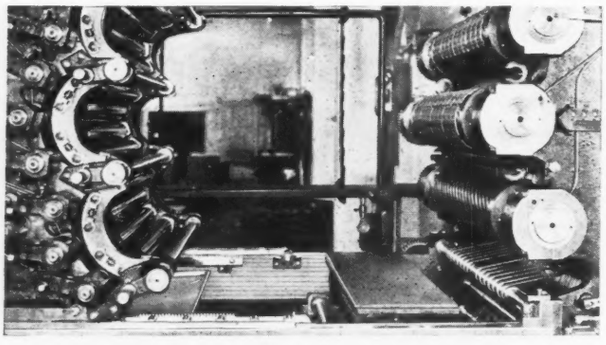
REGULATION OF DISTRIBUTION ON COLOR PRINTING SIMPLIFIED

PATENTED FORM ROLLER SETTING MECHANISM ON ROTARY PRESSES ENDS NEED FOR ROLLER GAUGES

Complete accessibility and ease for accurately setting form rollers without the need of form roller gauges are now achieved by the patented form roller setting mechanism on U.P.M.-Kidder Rotary Presses. The photographs tell the story.



POSITION 1 The press having been plated up with the inking mechanism racked back, the form rollers can now be put in position grouped around the plate cylinder. The operator walks into the press and sets the form rollers radially to the cylinder, for accurate contact with the plates.



POSITION 2 After the form rollers have been set radially to the cylinder, the inking mechanism is racked up into operating position, a lever thrown or repositioned, and the inking frames rolled back again, in which case the form rollers will now rack back with the inking frames, permitting the operator to walk in and set the form rollers circumferentially to the desired contact with the vibrators, without disturbing the radial adjustment to the plates.

This is the latest product of Kidder engineering in the field of color printing. Do you know about other recent developments? A letter outlining the type of work you do will bring you all the facts.

U.P.M.-KIDDER PRESS COMPANY *Incorporated*

PRINTING MACHINERY

DOVER, N.H. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

One and Two-Sheet Rotaries . . . All Size Adjustables . . . Automatic Bed and Platen Presses . . . Golden Arrow Straight-Line Bronzer . . . Multi-Color Web Presses . . . Slitters and Rewinders . . . Chapman Electric Neutralizer . . . Special Printing Machinery of All Kinds. 973

Patent Papers:

Printed copies of Patents are furnished by the United States Patent Office at 10 cents each. Address the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and enclose 10 cents for each patent paper wanted.

Patents

Include Photographic Process for Producing Printing Plates

RECENT ISSUE

Feeding, Delivery, Folding:

1,997,126. FOLDING MECHANISM. James D. Spillane, New York, N. Y., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York; Irving Trust Company, permanent trustee. Application October 15, 1931. Serial No. 568,947. 15 Claims. (Cl. 270 — 50.)

1. In a folding mechanism, the combination of a folding cylinder, sets of sheet taking pins carried thereby, means for operating a set of pins on alternate revolutions of the cylinder when collecting, a support fixed relatively to the cylinder, a swinging cam pivoted on the support, rolls cooperating with the cam, means for causing engagement of a roll and cam on each revolution of the cylinder when not collecting, and means for adjusting the support to adjust the position of the cam relatively to the cylinder.

1,997,290. SHEET DELIVERY MECHANISM FOR PRINTING PRESSES. Howard M. Barber, Pawcatuck, Conn., assignor to C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Westerly, R. I., a corporation of Delaware. Application March 3, 1934. Serial No. 713,807. 13 Claims. (Cl. 271 — 79.)

1. A rotary sheet carrier and an endless sheet delivery therefor comprising front and side grippers, means for causing the front grippers to take the sheets from the rotary sheet carrier, means for causing the front grippers to release the sheets to the sidge rippers, and means for causing the side grippers to take the sheets from their front grippers and release the sheets at the delivery point.

1,997,368. METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR OPENING THE SIGNATURES FED TO A SIGNATURE-HANDLING MACHINE. Oscar Kleinschmit and Walter Geissler, Leipzig-Plagwitz, Germany, assignors to Gebruder Brehmer, Leipzig-Plagwitz, Germany, a firm of Germany. Application October 13, 1930. Serial No. 488,460. In Germany July 24, 1930. 13 Claims. (Cl. 270 — 53.)

1. A signature-opening device for use in a signature-handling machine, comprising, in combination, at least one pair of inversely rotatable suction rolls, each provided with an opening in its circumferential face communicating with an opening in a lateral face thereof, the circumferential face also having an annular groove formed therein, conveyor belts arranged to travel in the grooves so that adjacent stretches of the belts cooperate to feed closed signatures between the circumferential faces of the rolls, an arcuate valve plate associated with each roll and arranged to register intermittently with the opening of the lateral face, means for connecting the valve plates to a source of vacuum so that the limbs of the signatures passing between the rolls are seized, parted and released, and means for directing at least one current of air upon the inner leaves of the opened signature to hold them apart.

Miscellaneous:

1,982,697. ATTACHMENT FOR PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINES. Thomas M. Royal, Philadelphia, Pa. Application January 10, 1929. Serial No. 331,660. Renewed February 10, 1934. 9 Claims. (Cl. 91 — 55.)

7. In an attachment for a machine of the character described, the combination of wax applying means, the wax applied to the means being rendered liquid by the application of heat thereto, means for supporting and guiding a paper sheet past and in cooperative relation to the wax applying means, means whereby wax is applied to portions of the sheet of a width less than the width of the sheet, the waxed areas being separated by unwaxed portions, means for applying an adhesive to the unwaxed marginal edge portion of the surface upon which the waxed areas have been provided, and means for directing a blast of air upon the waxed surface of the sheet to cool the wax thereon.

1,983,453. PRINTER'S RULE SLOTTER. John Hargraves, Durban, Union of South Africa. Application October 7, 1932. Serial No. 636,754. In the Union of South Africa November 4, 1931. 3 Claims. (Cl. 90 — 16.)

1. Apparatus for cutting slots in a type form for the insertion of rules, comprising a rotary shaft, means for rotating it, a single rotary slotting tool slidably mounted on the shaft, means for clamping the tool in desired positions on the shaft, a chase adapted to hold the form, and means for guiding the chase for movement in a rectilinear path transverse to the shaft so that the tool cuts shallow slots in the form.

1,999,292. OFFSET COUNTING DEVICE. Severin Halvorsen, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Newspaper Stuffing Machine Company, Seattle, Wash., a corporation of Washington. Application July 18, 1929. Serial No. 379,139. 15 Claims. (Cl. 93 — 93.)

1. In a device, the combination of a stacking table having vertical movement, of means for offsetting units to be counted, the means mounted adjacent the table and arranged to operate during the vertical travel of the stacking table.

1,998,929. SLITTING MEANS. Robert McC. Johnstone, Short Hills, N. J., assignor to Cameron Machine Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application July 21, 1934. Serial No. 736,283. 12 Claims. (Cl. 164 — 60.)

10. Slitting means including a backing member; a slitter holder; a score-cut slitter rotatably carried by the slitter holder; adjustable pressure-exerting means for the slitter; an eccentrically and adjustably mounted shaft carrying the slitter holder; and a pair of toggles to turn the slitter holder on the eccentrically mounted shaft.

Offset Printing:

2,002,814. PRINTING PRESS. Charles W. Harrold, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to Harris-Seybold-Potter Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Delaware. Application January 14, 1932. Serial No. 586,521. 16 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 136.)

1. A rotary printing-press comprising a series of printing units, the impression-cylinder of each preceding unit having a smaller diameter than its contacting cylinder and the impression-cylinder in the successive unit.

2,002,815. DAMPENING MECHANISM FOR PRINTING-PRESSES. Charles W. Harrold, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to Harris-Seybold-Potter Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Delaware. Application November 19, 1932. Serial No. 643,404. 10 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 147.)

1. A dampening mechanism for printing-presses comprising a printing plate, means for impinging humidified air upon the plate comprising an elongated nozzle extending transversely in proximity to the plate, and a single mechanism transversely adjustable within the nozzle for varying the size of nozzle opening transversely of the plate.

2,003,798. OFFSET PRINTING PRESS. Howard M. Barber, Pawcatuck, Conn., assignor to C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Westerly, R. I., a corporation of Delaware. Application June 7, 1934. Serial No. 729,365. 36 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 177.)

1. In a multi color offset printing press, a printing unit comprising a common impression cylinder and pairs of design and transfer cylinders interconnected therewith, their drive means for separating and means for operatively disconnecting the transfer cylinders from the impression cylinder, and means for driving the design and transfer cylinders independently of the impression cylinder and independently of each other.

2,003,799. OFFSET PRINTING PRESS. Howard M. Barber, Pawcatuck, Conn., assignor to C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Westerly, R. I., a corporation of Delaware. Application June 20, 1934. Serial No. 731,439. 36 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 177.)

1. In an offset printing press, a plurality of printing units, each comprising an impression cylinder and a pair of design and transfer cylinders interconnected therewith, their drive, means for separating and means for operatively disconnecting the transfer cylinders from their impression cylinders, and means for driving the design and transfer cylinders independently of their impression cylinders and independently of each other.

2,003,800. OFFSET PRINTING PRESS. Howard M. Barber, Pawcatuck, Conn., assignor to C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Westerly, R. I., a corporation of Delaware. Application August 1, 1934. Serial No. 737,892. 36 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 177.)

1. In a multicolor offset printing press, a plurality of printing units, each comprising a common impression cylinder and pairs of design and transfer cylinders interconnected therewith, their drive, means for separating and means for operatively disconnecting the transfer cylinders from their impression cylinders, and means for driving the design and transfer cylinders independently of their impression cylinders and independently of each other.

Plate Making Equipment and Processes:

1,994,499. ENGRAVER'S ETCHING ACID OF INCREASED EFFICIENCY. Ernest R. Boller, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor to The Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Delaware. No Drawing. Application December 31, 1932. Serial No. 649,731. 4 Claims. (Cl. 41 — 42.)

4. A process of etching a zinc plate which comprises treating the prepared plate with a dilute nitric acid containing from about 0.1 to 2 parts of copper per 100 parts of HNO_3 dissolved therein.

1,994,500. ETCHING ZINC PLATES. Ernest R. Boller, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor to The Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Delaware. No Drawing. Application December 31, 1932. Serial No. 649,733. 12 Claims. (Cl. 41 — 42.)

12. A process of etching a zinc plate which comprises treating the prepared plate with an etching bath comprising nitric acid and dissolved therein a small amount of copper and a small amount of tartaric acid.

1,994,634. METHOD OF CASTING STEREOTYPE PLATES. William Waite Broughton, Hohokus, N. J., assignor to The New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Application April 19, 1934. Serial No. 721,266. 6 Claims. (Cl. 22 — 212.)

5. In a method of die casting stereotype plates involving the freezing of a molten zinc alloy in a mold a portion of which is lined with a matrix having a lower heat conductivity than the mold, the improvement which comprises compensating for the differential cooling of the zinc alloy in the mold cavity in consequence of the difference in heat conductivity of the lined and unlined portions of the mold by heating the unlined portion of the mold.

1,996,174. HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR MOLDING AND DRYING STEREOTYPE MATRICES. Karl Schaffein, Berne, Switzerland. Application March 31, 1933. Serial No. 663,708. In Germany April 15, 1932. 2 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 12.)

1. In a hydraulic press for molding and drying stereotype matrices, the combination of a movable press head, side ties attached to the press head to guide the latter in the press frame, a cross piece connecting the lower end of the ties, a piston connected with the cross piece and having two end surfaces, a stationary press platen, a cylinder therein for the piston, means for applying hydraulic pressure to one of the surfaces for the purpose of raising the press head, and means for applying hydraulic pressure to the other one of the surfaces for the purpose of lowering the press head to thereby mold a matrix.

1,996,429. FORMATION OF PRINTING BLOCKS. Niels Ludvigsen, Paris, France. Application April 24, 1931. Serial No. 532,532. In France May 2, 1930. 6 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 401.3.)

1. A process for the manufacture of printing blocks provided with means for "making ready" which consists in copying on the front of a metal plate an image normally formed and divided by a screen into the high light parts and half tones, applying to the reverse side of the metal plate the same screened image, the screen design on the image being weakened according to the depth of shading of portions of the image, no screen design existing in the light portions, and thereafter subjecting the two surfaces of the plate to a single and uniform action of acid.

2,003,712. PRINTING PLATE BASE. Horace W. Hacker, La Grange, Ill. Application June 21, 1934. Serial No. 731,737. 18 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 382.)

1. Lumber from which printing plate bases are to be cut, the lumber comprising a plurality of wood elements cemented together to form a slab, each of the elements having all its faces hermetically sealed.

2,003,796. MELTING POT, PARTICULARLY FOR STEREOTYPE CASTING MACHINES. Robert Zahner, Bern, Switzerland. Application April 10, 1933. Serial No. 665,264. In Germany April 14, 1932. 1 Claim. (Cl. 22 — 2.)

In a machine for casting stereotype plates or the like, a melting pot having an outlet opening, a valve for controlling the flow of molten metal through the opening, a steel plate applied to the outside of the opening, exterior bearing surfaces provided on each side of the opening, corresponding bearing flanges provided on the longitudinal edges of the plate and arranged to embrace the exterior bearing surfaces, so that the plate may be readily shrunk to the melting pot to thereby avoid fracture of the edges of the opening.

NOT SO LONG AGO
D--- IT * THIS ★ ⊙- METAL IS TERRIBLE ! x
HUMMERSTONE
CURSING WAS SEVERELY PUNISHED IN EARLY AMERICAN DAYS—
NOT SO LONG AGO THE INACCURACY OF ENGRAVER'S METAL MADE MANY ENGRAVERS CUSS!

CURSING was a crime in the old Puritan days. But, you could hardly blame a patient engraver, a few years ago, for breaking down and using some pretty brisk language because of the dirty behavior of a sheet of zinc.

Modern engravers don't trifle with uncertain metal. They specify A-Z Alloy for all long runs and heavy mat work, they choose Zomo Electric Zinc for all regular work. These two metals, melted and cast in the exclusive electric induction furnace, offer a uniformity which is absolutely unrivalled today. Order both these metals from any of the following: Rolled Plate Metal Co., National Steel & Copper Plate Co., Pacific Steel & Copper Plate Co., C. G. Hussey & Co., Bridgeport Engravers Supply Co., American Steel & Copper Plate Co., W. E. Booth Co., Ltd., Canada; Hunter Penrose, Ltd., England.

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ZOMO ELECTRIC ZINC
A-Z ELECTRIC ALLOY

2,004,144. PROCESS FOR PHOTOGRAPHICALLY PRODUCING PRINTING PLATES. William J. Wilkinson, Great Neck, N. Y., assignor of one-half to The Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. No Drawing. Application November 19, 1931. Serial No. 576,014. 6 Claims. (Cl. 95 — 5.1.)

1. In the art of photographically producing printing plates, the process comprising making yellow, red, blue and black separation negatives, making positive overlays from the yellow and the blue separation negatives, making a corrected positive of the yellow separation negative by photographing through the yellow separation negative and the blue positive overlay, making two corrected positives by photographing through the red separation negative and the blue positive overlay, one corresponding to the red printing plate and the other corresponding to the pink printing plate, making two corrected positives by photographing through the blue separation negative and the yellow positive overlay, one corresponding to the blue printing plate and the other corresponding to the light blue printing plate, and making two positives from the black separation negative, one corresponding to the black printing plate and the other corresponding to the grey printing plate.

2,004,824. PRINTING PLATE AND THE PROCESS OF MAKING THE SAME. John MacLean, Pueblo, Colo. Application March 9, 1931. Serial No. 521,299. 13 Claims. (Cl. 41 — 41.5.)

13. The process of making printing plates which comprises, taking a body portion of German silver, applying a layer of nickel on the face thereof, etching away the nickel coating in part to leave only desired printing portions defined by the remaining nickel coating, and directly treating the exposed portions of the German silver body with mercury.

Printing Presses:

1,995,701. INKING MECHANISM. Horace Judson Buttner, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application April 27, 1932. Serial No. 607,764. 16 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 350.)

1. In an ink fountain for printing presses having an ink fountain, the combination of a trough extending across the printing press, a small trough within the first trough, means for supplying ink from the first trough to the small trough, a fountain roll dipping into the small trough and a scraper at one edge of the small fountain and bearing against the roll.

1,995,722. WEB CONTROLLING MECHANISM. Ernest James Smith, Fleet Street, England, assignor to The Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application September 23, 1931. Serial No. 564,597. 7 Claims. (Cl. 242 — 75.)

1. Web roll controlling mechanism including in combination means for rotatably supporting a plurality of web rolls, means for moving the supporting means to bring the web rolls successively into feeding position, a friction member engaging the surface of the web roll and movable relatively to the web roll support to tension the web drawn from the active roll, and electromagnetic brakes, one for each web roll, a pilot roller controlled rheostat in circuit with the brakes and means for selectively rendering the active web roll brake operative.

1,995,781. CUTTING AND STAPLING MECHANISM FOR PRINTING MACHINES. Cecil George Quick, Eltham, London, Donald Arthur Ball, Beckenham, Kent, and William Arnold Whitehead, Southall, England, assignors to Irving Trust Company, permanent trustee for R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application September 22, 1932. Serial No. 634,440. In Great Britain September 22, 1931. 12 Claims. (Cl. 1 — 7.)

1. The combination of a knife cylinder having at least one staple-carrying member extended outwardly of the periphery of the cylinder and beyond a knife thereon, throughout each revolution of the cylinder, with a staple forming member arranged adjacent thereto but providing clearance for the knife.

1,993,874. PRINTING PRESS. Curtis S. Crafts, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application July 22, 1930. Serial No. 469,673. 5 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 378.)

1. A printing cylinder for a rotary newspaper press for printing in multi-color or alternatively perfecting a web and printing a marginal seal strip, the printing cylinder having a pair of fixed plate securing means and a movable plate clip to clamp a plate between it and either fixed plate securing means.

1,994,384. LOCKING OF STEREOPLATES OR PRINTING SURFACES TO THE CYLINDERS OF ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES. Robert Bradshaw, Preston, England. Application March 27, 1934. Serial No. 717,670. In Great Britain October 16, 1933. 9 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 378.)

1. Means for locking stereoplates to printing cylinders comprising in combination locking elements at the side margins of the cylinder, means for controlling the locking elements, a central margin ring formed in two parts, dogs carried by each ring part for clamping the adjacent edges of two plates, means to adjust the relative positions of the ring parts, the control of one ring part being effected from one end of the printing cylinder and the control of the other ring part from the opposite end of the cylinder.

1,999,618. PAPER BREAK CONTROL FOR PRINTING PRESSES AND THE LIKE Horace H. Raymond, Berlin, Conn., assignor to The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn. a corporation of Connecticut. Application February 16, 1933. Serial No. 657,029. 6 Claims (Cl. 192 — 127.)

1. In combination, a machine having means for passing paper webs therethrough, a plurality of electric eye units distributed through the machine and in front of which the webs are adapted to pass, each unit comprising a source of light and a light sensitive device positioned to the same side of a web and arranged so that the light from the source is reflected by the surface of the web onto the associated light sensitive device, and current responsive means coupled to all of the light sensitive devices and arranged to result in stoppage of the machine in the event a web ceases to pass in front of any one of the units each of the units including a member normally interposed between the source of light and the light sensitive device for preventing the light from passing directly from the source to the device, the member being movable out of interposed position.

2,000,094. ART OF PRINTING. Victor Peterson, Chicago, Ill., and Archie C. Schaefer Los Angeles, Calif. Application September 14, 1932. Serial No. 633,032. 6 Claims. (Cl. 101 — 211.)

1. The herein described improvement in the art of printing which includes: making a relief tympan with the relief portions corresponding to the areas to be printed; applying a coating of finely granulated material to such portions of an initially plain surface printing plate as to leave uncoated those areas thereon corresponding to the relief printing areas fixing the relief tympan and coated printing plate in relative register in a printing press with the relief tympan beneath a tympan sheet; inking the printing plate; and then printing the print-receiving sheet while positioned between the printing plate and tympan sheet.

2,000,684. OPPOSING OFFSET IN PRINTING AND THE LIKE. William Watson Allen, Aldan, and Allen L. Grammer, Meadowbrook, Pa., assignors to The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Application November 21, 1932. Serial No. 643,548. 4 Claims. (Cl. 34 — 48.)

1. Apparatus for opposing offset in printing comprising in combination, a revoluble cylindrical electrode, a cylindrical row of vacuum tubes constituting another electrode and spaced from the surface of the cylindrical electrode and of which the glass provides a dielectric, electrical means for flowing electrons from the dielectric and between the electrodes, and means for leading a newly printed sheet or web between one of the electrodes and the dielectric.

One Technical Development Having Practical Application Is Worth a Hundred Impracticable Inventions

Each new development made by our laboratories is subjected to a working test. Only those having practical value are recommended to the trade.

Research is an important item of cost. Only concerns having ample resources can afford research on a broad scale.

In all parts of the United States, consumers of printing ink and advertisers are benefiting from processes developed and perfected by our laboratories.

Several new inks are now in process of completion. None will be placed on the market until each has proved its practicability.

A FEW OF OUR IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS:

DULLSET INK—The only oil ink that reproduces water color effects successfully—also the most satisfactory ink to use with rubber plates.

PYROXYLIN INKS—For printing on Pyroxylin book covers and cellophane.

ODORLESS INKS—For butter cartons and bread wrappers. Heat drying or without heat.

NEWS INK FREE FROM GRIT.

HIGH SPEED FAST SETTING NEWSPAPER COLORS.

We have solved many difficult printing ink problems, some seemingly impossible—Let us solve yours.

GEO. H. MORRILL COMPANY

Division

GENERAL PRINTING INK CORPORATION, 100 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Factories — Norwood, Mass. - Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. - Chicago, Ill. - San Francisco, Calif.
Branches—Boston - New York - Philadelphia - Chicago - Detroit - St. Louis - Ft. Worth - Minneapolis - San Francisco - Los Angeles - Seattle

Technical Matters

(Continued from page 22)

the way of the increasing number of freak heads being used and which take considerable time to set.

There is a tendency upon the part of the editorial department to insist that each feature, of which there are many, be set in some special measure.

I am afraid this is somewhat of a general condition. Checking a Chicago paper recently I found 32 different regular heads, that is, heads of which more than three or four were used; 45 different feature heads; three different styles of cut captions; 13 different kinds of boxes; 18 seven and eight-column streamlines and 50 items or parts of items that were set in other than single-column measure and this did not include racing forms, selections or stocks which were set in 18-em measure. Incidentally it was a 26-page paper I checked.

In conclusion, I just want to say that after analyzing the reports of our mechanical superintendents and studying the trend of the news dress of our papers, and others, I am satisfied that unless the mechanical departments of newspapers in general are given some help in the form of advertising copy deadlines that mean something and some restrictions on the number of alterations advertisers are to be permitted to make in their proofs, and unless there is some relief in the head dress with less intricate composition, publishers will be confronted with further increased column costs and proportionate increases in the costs of operating press and stereotype departments.

HANDLING DOUBLE TRUCK ADS

George R. Bolton, Superintendent of the Joliet (Ill.) *Herald-News* composing room, told about "How We Handle Double Truck Ads." The method for setting and rolling double pages without a double-page equipment brought out many questions relative to the detail operations of the method used in Mr. Bolton's plant. The method was illustrated and described in the March, 1935, issue of *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer*.

MONOAQUA COOLING SYSTEM

John D. McIntosh, Mechanical Superintendent of the Newburgh-Beacon (N. Y.) *News*, described three equipment items used in his plant, as follows: Unit Measurement Mats for Economical Heat Setting, Saving Water in the Composing Room, and Utility of Gummed Cardboard Letters.

That section of his paper describing the Monoaqua cooling system for Linotype mold disks is as follows:

All of our linecasting machines being equipped with machine saws, we are casting a 30-em slug from all four molds on the machines. Our experience with this equipment indicated we would get better results if we used water to cool the molds on our Linotype machines, these machines being equipped with water-cooled mold disks.

Our water bills for the winter period of 1932-33 being excessive, we undertook to ascertain the reason for the increase in the cost of our water. A check-up on the amount of water used by a Linotype machine equipped with a water-cooled mold disk disclosed the fact that a machine would normally use one cubic foot of water every three minues, and as a cubic foot of water represents 7½ gallons, a machine operating 8 hours per day would use 1,200 gallons daily. With these figures at hand we began looking around for some other method of supplying water for the mold disks that would not be so costly, and finally decided to try out the Monoaqua Cooler built by the Dixon Company of Indianapolis.

We installed these units early in the year of 1934 on four machines equipped with Teletypsetter operating units, the machines being operated at a speed of 8½ lines per minute. The result of this installation was so satisfactory we installed the Monoaquas on all Linotypes, a material maker and a giant caster. It is interesting to note that our Monotype operator prefers this method of cooling to the use of water coming from the city supply. He believes he gets better results as the water from the Monoaqua is not so cold and there is less chilling of the faces on his type and rules. Incidentally, our water supply coming from a watershed that is rich in lime formation, the water is somewhat high in lime content, and the possibility of our Monotype molds becoming "limed" has been eliminated since we have installed the Monoaqua system.

The Monoaquas are simple in construction, being a metal box, 15 in. long, 12 in. wide, and 12 in. high. At each end of the box is a small automobile radiator core, and between these cores is mounted a shaft, a fan being fastened on one end, and in the center of the shaft is a small rotary pump which circulates the water through the radiator and then to a rubber hose, which is connected to the intake side of the mold disk.

The water is then drained back through another hose to the Monoaqua, and circulated through the radiator by the pump. These units hold about a gallon of water, and it is necessary to add about one pint monthly to this supply.

The Monoaqua is easy to maintain and needs no additional power to operate, it being connected (in the case of a Linotype) by a belt to the intermediate countershaft.

From May 1, 1933, to May 1, 1934, we paid for water	$536.78
From May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935, we paid for water	313.12
Saving in cost of water	$223.66

As the total cost of our new units was about $525.00, our water bills indicate a return of the investment in about two years.

COMPOSING MACHINE WORK INDICATOR

J. M. Letham, Montreal *Star* Composing Room Superintendent, presented a technical discussion on a "Work Indicator for Typesetting Machines" as used in the *Star* composing room. Its purpose is to enable the news copy cutter and ad foreman to know at all times just what

"It proved our best circulation stunt,

AND it didn't come from the Circulation Department, either," sums up the publisher.

"When Charlie told us he could get better results with Certified Mats, my first thought was, 'a mat's a mat.' My second was that we had been buying mats from the same concern for a long time.

"But I told him to go ahead and the reading public sensed the difference at once. Our advertisers like the change. We are getting out on time every day, for which we all thank Charlie and Certified."

For dependable stereotyping, rely on Certified Mats, made in the U. S. A.

•

CERTIFIED DRY MAT CORPORATION

338 Madison Avenue • New York City

Certified DRY MATS . . . .

class of copy any machine operator is working on. Its signals indicate to the machinist department whenever an operator is in need of a machinist's services. The work indicator will be described by Mr. Latham in an early issue of *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

NEWSPAPER COLOR PRINTING

On Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock the Pressroom session was held. George R. Bolton, Composing Room Superintendent of the Joliet (Ill.) *Herald-News, discussed "Color Printing with Limited Equipment."* Mr. Bolton's paper seemed to strike a responsive chord since the discussion following his talk brought many mechanical executives to their feet to talk about the problems common to attempts at printing good color work in regular editions with equipment which was not originall designed for the purpose.

Mr. Bolton thinks there should be closed cooperation between the advertiser and the mechanical departments of the small plant. More time should be allowed for plate preparation and color register on the press and exact color register should not be excepted. In his plant several color pages have been printed by using all-over color background with solid and Ben Day plates, but most of the color designs are laid on white backgrounds only.

PROBLEM OF REGISTER

Discussion from the floor indicated that the chief source of worry in printing any kind of color on equipment designed for black-and-white printing is the problem of obtaining good register, even on one color and black. In several instances, it was developed, that where time limitations and high-speed production did not interfere (as in the case mentioned by Charles Frederickson, Mechanical Superintendent of the Westchester County Publishers, Yonkers, N. Y., or that of Charles Little, Pressroom Superintendent of the Akron (O.) *Times-Press)* good register is obtained by painstaking supervision, but for the general run-of-paper color printing most of the speakers were demanding a leeway or tolerance with the plate patterns designed in such a way that slight mis-register would be allowable without disfiguring the appearance of the advertisements noticeably. Chief among the spokesmen for register tolerance was Walter Ogden, Pressroom Superintendent of the Cleveland *Press,* and Herman Wedemeyer, Pressroom Superintendent of the Detroit *Free Press.* John W. Park, Production Manager of the Chicago *Tribune,* and Dwight Monaco of the Gardner Advertising Agency, New York, N. Y., asserted that in order to obtain color business newspapers must provide facilities to get hair-line register. Mr. Park stated as his belief that in order to improve color register printing press units must be designed or altered so the impression cylinder will be positioned above the plate cylinder.

After some discussion, the resolution on newspaper color ink standardization mentioned in the introduction to this report on the Conference proceedings was proposed and adopted unanimously.

INK MISTING

Dr. W. T. Diefenbach, chief chemist, J. M. Huber, Inc., was then introduced by Chairman Kauffmann. His paper, "Ink Misting—Its Cause and Remedy," is printed in full on another page of this issue.

ECONOMIES OF 38-IN. ROLLS

"Economy of 38-in. Rolls on Tubular Press," was the title of a paper discussed by Lester Yeager, Pressroom Foreman of the Marion (O.) *Star.* Mr. Yeager said that by using the 38-in. rolls a complete run can be made sometimes without stopping to change a roll. In addition, fewer rolls are handled during the run. Core waste is one-third less and, consequently, there are one-third less mill-return cores. Prior to using the full 38-in. rolls, the weight of the rolls was stepped up gradually from 600 pounds to 1000 pounds with proportionate decreases in wrapper weight. Since using the 38-in. rolls, paper waste has been reduced from 0.3% to 1.13%.

PAPER REWINDER

Charles H. Ruth, Mechanical Superintendent of the Washington (D. C.) *Star,* who was the last scheduled speaker on the program, gave some of the details connected with the use of a Camachine Splicer-Winder in the *Star* plant. Through the use of the rewinder, paper waste has been reduced to 0.1%. Paper remaining on cores removed from the presses is put through the rewinder, the paper ends are spliced and the spliced paper is wound into rolls for use in the regular manner. When the rolls on the presses have been run down to about 8 in. diam. a flying paster is made and the paper remaining on the core removed from the press is taken to the rewinding machine and wound into full-size rolls. As the core diameter is approached, presses are not slowed down but are run at practically full speed which provides a way to maintain a consistently better printed paper.

FLEX

DRY MATS

For clean halftone work and heavy solids—in fact, for good reproduction of all kinds of screens, line work, and type matter—use FLEX Dry Mats. • FLEX MATS mold with minimum pressure, hence are easy on weak slugs and delicate hairlines. They scorch quickly, at moderate temperatures. • Try FLEX Dry Mats. Samples on request.

FLEXIDEAL DRY MAT CO.

21 West Street New York

Method

Of Souvenir Distribution at Craftsmen's Convention

An innovation has been announced for the coming Convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen to be held at Cincinnati, August 25-28.

At these conventions each year some manufacturers and suppliers distribute souvenirs and novelties to those present. In the past there has never been a systematic method of distribution.

This year, according to the announcement of Lee Augustine, chairman of the Souvenir Committee, the souvenirs will be collected in advance of the opening of the convention. The souvenirs will then be placed in a special envelope and given as the Craftsmen register. This plan will assure the donors that their souvenir will reach everyone registered.

The chairman advises that no other method of souvenir distribution will be permitted at the convention. Those who plan on giving souvenirs should write Lee Augustine, 436 Commercial Square, Cincinnati, Ohio, for complete information.

Font Thickness Chart

The O'Sullivan Slide Rule Co., 47 West Street, New York, N. Y., has compiled an up-to-date listing of the most popular Mergenthaler Linotype Co. and Intertype Corporation fonts in series. Key numbers of all fonts, from the smallest sizes manufactured up to 24-point, are also given for each font. On one side of the chart is listed the Mergenthaler fonts, and on the reverse side are tabulated the Intertype fonts. By referring to the chart which shows the decimal part of characters per pica, the artist or layout man can determine at a glance the respective thicknesses of each font in series. The chart will be sent gratis to all who write to the O'Sullivan Slide Rule Co. for a copy.

Will Continue Standards

Under date of June 24, Neal Gross, Field Secretary, states that the Electrotyping and Stereotyping Industry, through its trade association, the International Association of Electrotypers, has announced its desire to continue voluntarily the standards of hours, wages, scales and fair trade practices established by the Code of Fair Competition for that industry.

This sentiment has been expressed by voluntary pledges made by members at many group meetings held recently throughout the United States, to further aid in economic recovery.

Walston Has Operation

Harold Walston, pressman and stereotyper at the *Times-Delta,* Visalia, Calif., recently underwent an appendectomy. He will remain in San Francisco for the summer months and will return to work next fall.

Economical Cut Fastening

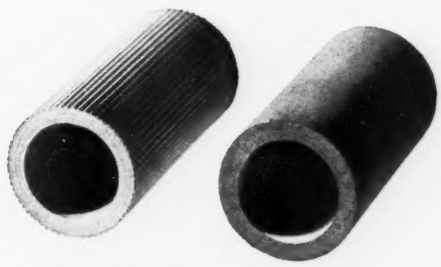
One of the outstanding virtues of Booth's Printer's Zink Cut Cement lies in the small amount needed to hold zinc etchings, copper halftones, electrotypes, shell casts or composition cuts to wood or metal base with the strength of a tiger's paw.

Only a small quantity is required to fasten a cut securely to its base. An excessive amount which will cause the cement to squeeze out beyond the edge of the cut is just so much waste.

To obtain the full gripping qualities of Booth's Printer's Zink Cut Cement, the cut is pressed firmly to its base with a rotating motion.

50 cents per large tube; $5.00 per dozen tubes, lots of 6 dozen, $4.00 per dozen tubes; gross lots, $3.00 per dozen tubes.

BOOTH'S Green Keyboard Rubber Rolls



Booth's rolls are compounded as much as possible from pure gum rubber to provide a "lively" roller with tough, cam-resistant surface. Carefully made by expert workmen under controlled supervision. Constant diameter from end to end.

Corrugated or Plain — as you choose. Plain rolls have new crepe finish for positive cam action.

$1.30 per pair; $7.00 per dozen; 55 cents each in lots of 100.

Engravers' Concentrated Rubber Cement for photoengravers is another excellent product. Have you tried it?

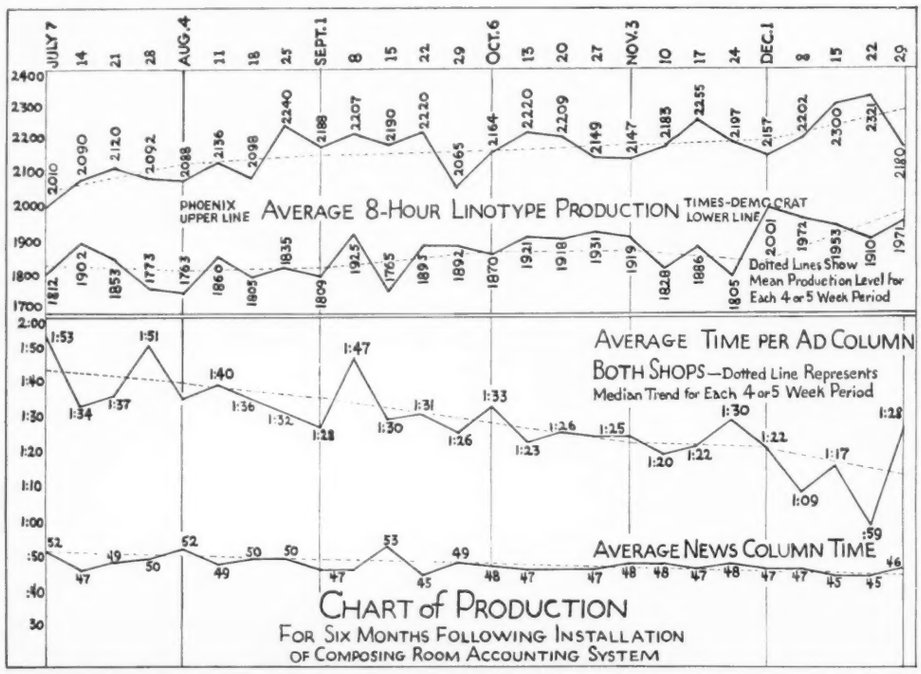
The E. A. Booth Rubber Co.

364 Rockefeller Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

Production Chart

By B. T. Juergens*

Kept By Newspaper Composing Room Executive Shows Output In Graphic Manner


JULY 7 14 21 28 AUG. 4 11 18 25 SEPT. 1 8 15 22 29 OCT. 6 13 20 27 NOV. 3 10 17 24 DEC. 1 8 15 22 29
PHOENIX UPPER LINE AVERAGE 8-HOUR LINOTYPE PRODUCTION TIMES-DEMOCRAT LOWER LINE
Dotted Lines Show Mean Production Level for Each 4 or 5 Week Period
AVERAGE TIME PER AD COLUMN
BOTH SHOPS—Dotted Line Represents Median Trend for Each 4 or 5 Week Period
AVERAGE NEWS COLUMN TIME
CHART of PRODUCTION
FOR SIX MONTHS FOLLOWING INSTALLATION OF COMPOSING ROOM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

THE accompanying chart is a pictorial record of what an accounting system of operations can do in helping to increase and maintain composing room efficiency. The chart represents a record kept over six-month period following installation of a composing room accounting system in our plant. Keeping a chart is a helpful accompaniment to the use of such a system, as it will show progress over the course of several weeks without the necessity of going through stacks of re-

*Senior Foreman, Muskogee (Okla.) Daily *Phoenix and Times-Democrat.*

EDES PHOTO-ENGRAVING

EDES SUPERFINE QUALITY ZINC

ZINC

THE STANDARD FOR MORE THAN 80 YEARS

There is a lot of "know how" in every sheet

THE EDES MANUFACTURING CO., PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Sales Representatives

John H. Heimbuecher Metals Co., 514 No. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.
Gazzolo Drug & Chemical Co., 119 So. Green St., Chicago, Ill.
E. H. Walker Supply Co., Printcraft Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Selby Mohr 883 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 2228 Blake St., Denver, Colo.
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 909-2nd St. So., Minneapolis, Minn.
Metzger Photo Supply Co., 1091 So. Main St., Akron, Ohio
G. C. Dom Supply Co., 125 East Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio

ports. The figures may be entered on ordinary graph paper as the weekly averages are taken.

As is to be expected, various factors cause dips and rises in production. However, in this chart the median linotype production line shows a steady rise for each succeeding month for the *Phoenix* (morning) and only one slight fall for the *Times-Democrat* (afternoon). In the News Column and Ad Column average-time graph a steadily dropping trend is shown.

To the writer's knowledge, this is the first chart to be published showing production figures over a six-month period in a newspaper composing room. The chart was compiled by Mr. Juergens from week to week over the six-month period immediately after weekly averages were obtained. It illustrates graphically what can be accomplished by the use of a composing room cost or accounting system in those plants where cost consciousness already exists or is being created—and their number is increasing rapidly.
—EDITOR.

Usually, when these dips and rises are extraordinarily steep, some reason can be found. For instance, a week containing a holiday will be almost certain to result in a decrease of efficiency, for fairly obvious reasons. (However, our records show that on six-hour days type is set at a considerably faster rate than on eight-hour days, the difference being approximately at the rate of a 15% increase.) The date of September 29 shows an apparently unreasonable drop on *Phoenix* line production. However, this may be accounted for by the fact that during this week we published a large special edition, with consequent employment of comparatively slow extra operators, and of other help not experienced in keeping records. The following *Times-Democrat* week, which includes the *Times-Democrat* special edition, shows a similar but much slighter fall. Again, the very sharp fall to 59 min. per column ad-setting time, noted for the week ending December 29, is to be accounted for by unusually heavy business (always a factor tending to increase efficiency.) The list includes an extremely large proportion of inches of Christmas greeting ads, large space areas, consisting chiefly of plates, and with little hand and machine work. Likewise the week following Christmas (with its extremely light business) shows a time-per-column increase of nearly 60% over the median level for the month.

Several reasons exist for a lower production rate on the afternoon newspaper than on the morning paper, and an analysis of them will be given in an article in *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer* in the near future.

Send A Metal Sample To Imperial for Analysis

IMPERIAL SALESMAN
HOW LONG SINCE YOU'VE SENT A SAMPLE IN FOR ANALYSIS
GEE, I FORGOT ALL ABOUT THAT I'LL SEND A SAMPLE TODAY
WHEE I DIDN'T KNOW MY METAL WAS AS BAD AS THAT
IMPERIAL ANALYSIS
ONE MONTH LATER
IT'S A LUCKY THING FOR ME YOU REMINDED ME TO SEND IN THAT METAL SAMPLE IT WAS IN BAD SHAPE NOW IT'S FINE

Imperial METAL

THE IMPERIAL TYPE METAL CO.
Philadelphia · New York · Chicago · Los Angeles

Newsprint Tabloid Printed From Process Plates

A tabloid size, 28-page, Ford Supplement was issued on Saturday, June 8, with the regular daily editions of the New York *Journal*.

The supplement is an unusual example of four-color process printing on news stock and the problem of good register apparently did not enter into its production. In the copy which came to the editorial desk, show-through seems to have been nearly eliminated and is no more noticeable than in some of our regular magazines and periodicals which are printed on better paper than newsprint.

Production was in charge of Perry R. Long, mechanical superintendent of Hearst's *American Weekly*.

Ink Makers Elect

Officers of the National Association Printing Ink Makers, Inc., elected at a meeting in Chicago, Ill., May 23, are as follows:

President, H. Howard Flint, Howard Flint Ink Company; Vice President, Albin J. Schoepf, General Printing Ink Corporation, and Treasurer, A. Wallace Chauncey, International Printing Ink Corporation.

The directors are: Martin Driscoll, Martin Driscoll & Company; A. O. Eldridge, Triangle Ink & Color Company; Chas. F. Schwarm, Jr., Schwarm & Jacobus Company; Adolph B. Hill, Jr., Hill-Hentschel Company; Chas. R. Conquergood, Canada Printing Ink Company; A. T. Crowe, Crowe Printing Ink Company, and Walter Huber, J. M. Huber, Inc.

Valiquette Passes

William L. Valiquette, manager of the Seybold Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio, and for almost forty-nine years identified with the company and the paper-cutting industry, passed away quietly, May 24, at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Valiquette started at Seybold on January 8, 1897, as a pattern maker and draftsman. About 1905 he was promoted to be plant superintendent and in 1915 became the company's vice president and general manager.

Charles Seybold, founder and former president of Seybold Machine Company, returns for the present to the Seybold Division as manager.

Opens Detroit Branch

The Geo. H. Morrill Co., Div. of General Printing Ink Corporation, opened a branch office in Detroit on the third floor at 170 E. Larned St. Up-to-date equipment for making special inks has been installed.

William H. Woods Passes

William H. Woods, 46, who has represented the Lanston Monotype Machine Company in Ohio and Kentucky for the past sixteen years, passed away at his home in Lakewood, Ohio. He leaves a wife and son, William, Jr. Mr. Woods was very well known among a large number of printing plant executives in the central part of the country and in New England. Funeral was held June 13.

THREE REASONS WHY

SEMI-CYLINDRICAL

200 Newspapers

SELECTED THE

FORM-O-SCORCH

MACHINE

TUBULAR

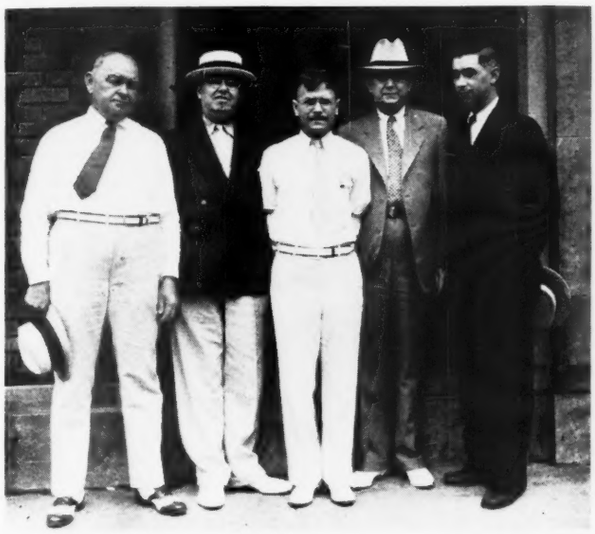
Economy - Smaller Investment, Lower Upkeep

Simplicity - Forms and Scorches in One Operation

Efficiency - Produces Accurate, Even Printing Surfaces

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS SUPPLY **Box 131, WEST LYNN, MASS.**

New Illinois Executive Officers



The Illinois Composing Room Executives' Association met in Danville on July 15-16. The newly-elected officers in the picture are, left to right: George Bolton, Joliet Herald-News, *President; Bert B. Manning, Peoria* Star, *Vice President; Earl Anderson, Rockford* Republic-Star, *Secretary; N. W. O. Johnson, Moline* Dispatch, *Director for two years, and Verne Williams, Springfield* Journal, *Director for one year. The photo was taken by Russell B. Miller, Mechanical Superintendent of the Bloomington* Pantagraph *and Past President of the Association.*

Iowa Executives Meet

It was suggested in the form of a resolution that the reproduction of national advertising can be improved in newspapers if greater depth is provided in electrotypes and mats by the Iowa Composing Room Executives' meeting in Cedar Rapids on June 17-18. It was also recommended that a more uniform thickness in electrotype plates be maintained.

The Association will invite Iowa stereotyping executives to participate in next year's meeting to be held in Waterloo. If sufficient interest is shown, the name of the association will be changed to include the stereotypers.

Officers elected are as follows: Leo J. Carle, Mason City *Globe-Gazette,* president; Edward Funk, Waterloo *Courier,* vice president; Paul F. Kamler, Clinton *Herald,* secretary.

Research

(Continued from page 18)

that the Photo Engravers' Board of Trade, New York, and the International Association of Electrotypers, Cleveland, had affiliated with the Bureau. It was reported that the Cincinnati Club of Printing House Craftsmen had voted to affiliate with the Bureau.

It was decided unanimously that the present officers and sub-committees serve until the Conference next year in Washington, D. C.

All members will be mailed printed copies, of all the lectures and papers of the Conference, sometime during the coming Fall.

The Cincinnati Committee arranged plant visitation trips to the American Book Company, Strobridge Litho Company, Cincinnati *Times-Star,* International Printing Ink Corporation, Heekin Can Company, Methodist Book Concern and the Cincinnati *Enquirer.*

Over forty delegates made the trip by bus to the Champion Coated Paper Company at Hamilton, Ohio, to inspect the world's largest coated paper mills.

DEPENDABLE zinc is the key to good engraving. You can rely on the uniformity of American Zinc. It holds up under long runs and heavy mat work. You can depend on it not being too hard for fast etching, nor too soft for rough usage — it's tough. Finally, you can be certain that each sheet of American Zinc will be ground smoothly and accurately to gauge. If you want dependability in zinc, standardize on this good metal.

Reliability is also the outstanding character of American Offset Zinc Lithograph Plates.

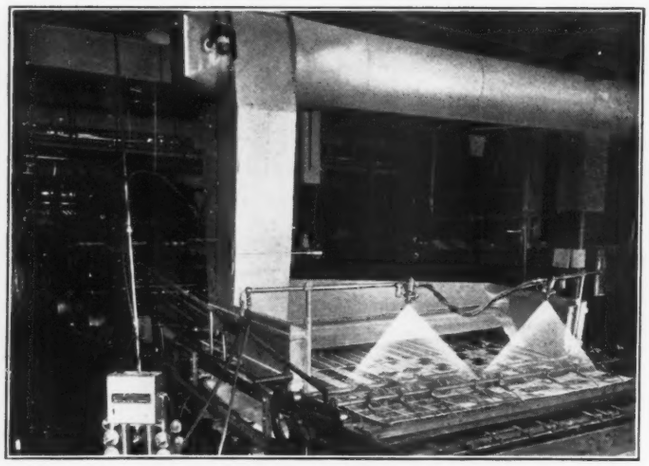
AMERICAN ZINC PRODUCTS CO.
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

Stock in	Distributors
Chicago	G. C. Dom Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Los Angeles	Johnstone Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
New York City	J. M. & L. A. Osborn, Cleveland, Ohio
San Francisco	

When we say:
"MORLEY MATS are BETTER"
.. we mean just THAT
Samples will prove it
Write for them

MORLEY BUTTON
Manufacturing Company
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
New York Office: 46 East 11th Street

Paasche "No-Offset" Process



Shows Paasche "No-Offset" Equipment in Operation on Miehle Press Substantial Savings and Higher Class of Work are Guaranteed.

PROTECT your printed impressions against all possibility of smudging or ink offset... do away with all need for slip sheeting, racking, or thinning inks—by equipping your presses for the Paasche "No-Offset" Process. Cost records show yearly savings of over $3,000.00 per press equipped. Over a hundred concerns installed the process last year.

Write today for booklet describing the operation, advantages and economies of the Paasche "No-Offset" Process. Used on almost every type of printing press.

Paasche Airbrush Co.
1931 DIVERSEY PARKWAY CHICAGO

An All Rubber Moulding Blanket That Works

•

Norton Moulder Blanket

Price for Use on Size

20 x 24-inch Mat - $5.75
22 x 26-inch Mat - 6.25

•

Norton Moulder Blanket Company

P. O. Box 268 Meadville, Pennsylvania

Booths

In Variety at Mechanical Conference

By Staff Writer

The newspaper equipment and supply exhibits at the A. N. P. A. Mechanical Conference exceeded in interest and variety those of several preceding conferences. In addition to the many equipment manufacturers and suppliers in attendance at the conference, the following firms and displays were noted:

The E. A. Booth Rubber Co., Cleveland, O., was represented by its president and general manager, E. A. Booth, who exhibited and demonstrated Printers' Zink Cut Cement and Green Keyboard Rubber Rolls.

H. E. Eddy, vice president, and L. A. Aye of the Chemco Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., exhibited and discussed photo products and equipment for photoengravers.

The Ensign-Reynolds Co., Inc., New York, discussed Dual-Heated Stereotype Metal Pots and distributed literature.

The Imperial Type Metal Co., exhibited specimens of plates, slugs and type cast from Imperial Metal as well as pigs of the various kinds of printing metals manufactured. Karl Nibecker, general manager; Clarence Seaman, vice president; Grant Wilbur, treasurer, and William Howell, representative, were in attendance.

Carl W. Nelson, president, and Frank S. Barr, sales representative of the Nelson Roller Co., Chicago, Ill., showed how Dayco Rollers for newspaper printing presses are constructed and exhibited specimens of work.

The New England Newspaper Supply Co., Worcester, Mass., was represented by Wm. F. Gernier, sales manager; "Scotty" Campbell of the Chicago office; Edw. W. Gordon, J. J. Phillips and Fred M. Young. "Miss New England," who was in constant attendance, distributed carnations to mechanical executives visiting the booth. The New England Newspaper Supply Co. manufactures blankets for newspaper printing presses.

W. B. Eckerle, technical expert; E. A. Buescher, Chicago representative, and R. T. Allen, New York representative, of the Rapid Electrotype Co., Cincinnati, O., demonstrated the Rapid Plastic Mat for newspaper color reproduction.

The Rapid Roller Co., Chicago, Ill., was represented by A. N. Dickerson, D. D. Kellison, C. C. Pattison and B. F. Peters, sales representatives. In the booth were exhibited complete miniature composition and rubber roller factories. Specimens of Mercury newspaper, litho and special litho form rollers were also exhibited.

J. A. Richards, the Sawmaker, of Kalamazoo, Mich., with his son, Paul Richards, exhibited and demonstrated the Richards saw-trimmer.

R. R. Robertson, Chicago, Ill., was represented by D. D. Robertson, who demonstrated a camera and an etching machine.

Roy Manny, president of the Roller Plate Metal Co., distributed literature about Zomo Zinc and A-Z Alloy plates for photo engravers. The display of newspaper banner lines (users of the company's plates) was unique.

The genial Wm. J. Knoll, vice president of H. B. Rouse & Co., Chicago, Ill., demonstrated the Rouse rotary mitreing machine and a special composing room band saw.

W. C. Tesch and Paul Perger exhibited and demonstrated saw-filing and saw-swaging machines made by the Tesch Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Vandercook & Sons, Inc., Chicago, Ill., were represented by the senior member of the firm, R. O. Vandercook and Louis Larsen, photoengraving expert, who showed examples of plain proofing as well as color work in register which may be done on Vandercook Proof Presses.

The booth of the Vogt Roller Co., Louisville, Ky., was represented by John Vogt, who discussed printing press rollers with visitors.

"Gus" Wallin and C. V. Humphrey of the Wallin Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., together with the Margach Mfg. Co., New York, exhibited and demonstrated saw gauges and clamps, as well as the Margach Metal feeder.

Texas-Oklahoma Mechanical Conference

THE second semi-annual Texas-Oklahoma Mechanical Conference was held in Dallas, Texas, on Monday and Tuesday, April 29 and 30, at the Hotel Adolphus. The following were in attendance: Gus Lundberg, George Woodman, Frank Dye, F. S. Beneke, *Star-Telegram*, Ft. Worth, Texas; C. C. Washburn, John J. A. Haglund, Joe Mellina, *News-Tribune*, Galveston, Texas; J. Clyde Bell, *Globe-News*, Amarillo, Texas; B. T. Juergens, *Phoenix* and *Times Democrat*, Muskogee, Oklahoma; O. M. Harper, *World;* A. D. MacDiarmid, J. A. Howes, E. P. Gaughan, *Tribune*, Tulsa, Okla.; W. J. Phillips, C. W. Lyman, B. C. Stevens, Elmer Hodgkinson, H. M. Shelton, *Oklahoman* and *Times*, Oklahoma City, Okla.; N. F. James, J. H. Blackmon, Clyde Tabor, *Times-Herald;* E. W. Hatton, Joe Bedell, Martin Josch, Dick Sharp, Frank Fox, Leven T. Deputy, *News-Journal*, Dallas, Texas.

Permanent organization was effected with W. J. Phillips (Oklahoma Publishing Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.) elected chairman; Leven T. Deputy (A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, Texas) elected secretary.

Four very interesting sessions were held on mechanical problems concerning newspapers in this section.

W. J. Phillips acted as chairman on Monday morning, April 29, opening the session in which general problems were discussed. The afternoon session was conducted by Elmer Hodgkins (Oklahoma City) on stereotyping and engraving. On Tuesday morning the Composing Room was the object of discussion, with Leven T. Deputy as chairman. The Tuesday afternoon session was devoted to pressroom problems, with E. P. Gaughan (Tulsa) as chairman.

Galveston, Texas, was selected as the next meeting place and dates of the meeting fixed at November 4 and 5. Messrs. C. C. Washman, John J. A. Haglund and Joe Mellina of Galveston were appointed as program committee.

The Dallas Daily *Times-Herald*, the Dallas *Dispatch*, and the Dallas *Morning News* and the Dallas *Evening Journal* publishers entertained the delegates with a banquet on Tuesday night, April 30, at the Hotel Adolphus.

McCabe With Hammond

G. E. McCabe has become associated with the Hammond Machinery Builders, Inc., in the capacity of sales promotion manager. Mr. McCabe was formerly connected with the Miller Printing Machinery Company and the Challenge Machinery Company. Mr. McCabe will handle sales of saws, routers, die-making and stereotype equipment for Hammond Machinery Builders.

DO **GHOSTS** FROM YESTERDAY'S PAPER haunt your halftone work today?

A striking news picture . . . or a halftone in an important big advertisement . . . and right across the face of it appears a ghostly row of leaders or other left-over impressions from a previous run. Perhaps this has happened to you. It is commonly called "ghosting" and can happen to the best of newspapers (if they persist in not using VULCAN PRESS BLANKETS).

The patented oil-proof surface of Vulcan Blankets, with its built-in resilience, eliminates ghosting. No matter what you may run today, tomorrow's halftones will reproduce perfectly.

And freedom from ghosting is only one of many advantages of Vulcan Blankets, all of which make for better presswork and less trouble for the pressman. Why not eliminate ghosting and other press blanket worries such as excessive stretch, bolstering, drying out and cracking, by using VULCAN BLANKETS?

VULCAN PROOFING COMPANY
FIRST AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Pacific Coast: Ralph Leber Co., Inc., 426 Polson Building, Seattle, Wash.

Good Reasons Why You Should Use

Coyne & Paddock, Inc. Cork Molding Blankets

GOOD NEWSPAPERS BELIEVE IN QUALITY WORKMANSHIP

GOOD STEREOTYPERS REQUIRE QUALITY PRODUCTS TO GIVE GOOD WORKMANSHIP

To Meet With the Exacting Requirements of Good Newspapers We have Manufactured

Padd-O-Cork *and* Dur-O-Cork MOLDING BLANKETS

in the following thickness and hardness

1/4-inch		5/16-inch		3/8-inch
Hard	*Medium Hard*	*Medium*	*Soft*	*Medium Soft*

(Samples on Request)

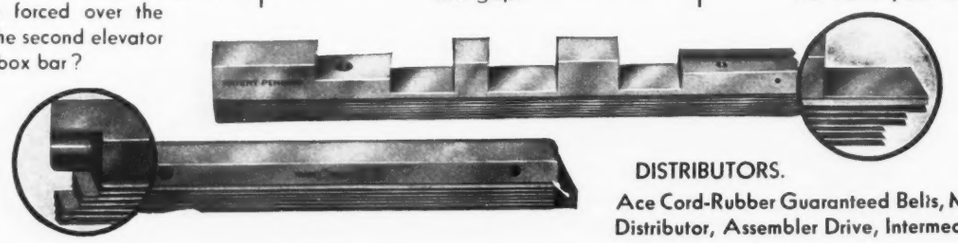
Coyne & Paddock, Inc.
(*Successors to Paddock Cork Company*)
Manufacturers of Fine Cork Products for Over 70 Years
48-15 32nd Place Long Island City, N. Y.
Phone: Stillwell 4-4663

SAVE YOUR MATRICES!

Have you ever checked on the excessive wear that results to the combinations, when they are forced over the **gap** between the second elevator and distributor box bar?

These new, patented bars eliminate the gap.

Your cost is no greater — so why not save your matrices!



Circular on request

DISTRIBUTORS.

Ace Cord-Rubber Guaranteed Belts, Matrix Delivery, Distributor, Assembler Drive, Intermediate Drive, etc.

LINOTYPE PARTS CORPORATION • 203 LAFAYETTE STREET NEW YORK CITY 314 WEST 10th STREET KANSAS CITY, MO. • *Agencies:* CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

Plate Mounting

(Continued from page 9)

nal halftones and other photo-engravings, in cases where these plates are properly backed-up with lead to the same height of electrotypes.

PLATE THICKNESSES

The standard height of flat electrotypes and nickeltypes is 0.152 in. The standard height of original halftones and other photo-engravings is 0.065 in., while the usual height of lead backing for original engravings is 0.060 in. The standard height of nearly all patented makes of bases, sectional blocks and self-contained plate-mounting systems, is 0.759 in. This height is known as "low" for mounting the 0.152 in. height of electrotypes and nickeltypes, but it allows approximately 0.007 in. of "space" for pressmen to place either paper or thin metal interlays between the plates and base, to bring up the plates to type-high or 0.918 in. This arrangement has many mechanical advantages. For example, in numerous cases, pressmen prefer having certain printing plates mounted slightly lower than type-high, such as halftones with vignetted edges; gang-forms of smaller color plates, etc. The 0.759 in. height of base also provides for mounting printing plates of more than the standard 0.152 in. height. A set of plates of various heights can be brought to one uniform height by means of paper interlays placed between them and the base. The height of each plate may be proved by means of a test gauge. If desired, the necessary thickness of paper underlay can be pasted on the back of each plate, before placing plates on the base.

When a pressman does not care to place paper or thin metal interlays between plates and base, a sheet or two of hard manila paper may be placed under the entire plate-mounting form and on the press bed, to raise the entire form to desired height.

QUAD BASE AND QUAD REGISTER HOOK EQUIPMENT

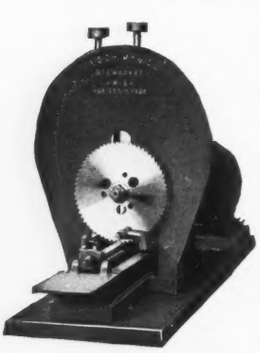
Several makes of plate-mounting systems are made in two standard heights: 0.759 in. and 0.853 in., the latter designed for use in mounting regular 16-gauge or the 0.065 in. height of original copper halftones and other photo-engravings. These systems include the new makes of Quad Base and Quad Register Hook equipment which is formed of separate 36-point quad units, and which is so flexible that both original printing plates and electroypes can be mounted on the one form of base. Sections of type matter, rules, type borders, etc., may also be included with a form of the quad base, along with the printing plates of any sizes required.

Patented plate-mounting systems are made, respectively, of such materials as: Iron, steel, semi-steel, aluminum alloy, heat-treated malleable forging and type metals. All the various makes and types of register and plate-holding hooks, used with these systems, are made of hard steel. The standard bevel on electrotypes and other printing plates, when they are to be placed on patent base equipped with register hooks, is 30 deg.

Prominent Dutch Printer Visits Here

F. L. E. Van der Tuuk, senior director of Lettergieterij, Amsterdam, V. N. Tetterade, a leading printer and typefounder of Holland, is visiting among printers and printing equipment manufacturers in the United States. He is accompanied by his son-in-law, K. H. Labohm, also an executive of Lettergieterij. Mr. Van der Tuuk's firm represents Intertype Corporation in the Netherlands. Mr. Van der Tuuk has associated with him the famous Dutch type designer, S. H. de Roos, who designed many well-known European faces such as Egmont, Erasmus, Grotius and Medieval.

The Secret of Good Sawing with Rotary Saw Trimmers



Accurate sawing is dependent upon the sharpness of your rotary trimmer saw blades plus the avoidance of all friction in the cut or kerf. This is best accomplished with the Tesch Automatic Saw Filer and the Tesch Automatic Saw Swager. Both of these machines will give your saw trimmer blades absolute accuracy in cutting and lower cost of production in your publishing plant.

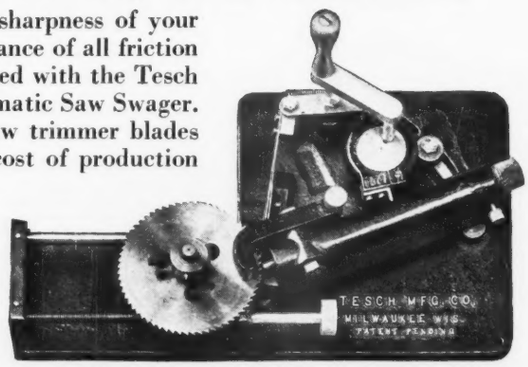
"They Pay for Themselves"

Write for Literature

TESCH MFG. CO.

2700 S. 19th Street

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



• Technical Literature

Readers of *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer* who are interested, may secure any of the Books, Catalogs or Bulletins listed below by checking the literature desired in the square opposite the title. Mark carefully only that literature which you wish to receive. Fill out the coupon and send it to us. The literature will be forwarded gratis except where noted.

☐ *Strip Material Bulletin*—Illustrates machine, molds and material and gives advantages claimed for the machine.

☐ *Unit Constructed Offset Presses*—Illustrated bulletin, printed by offset on fabric-surfaced stock in two colors and black.

☐ *Foil Paper Printing*—Booklet printed on Reynolds metal presenting technical discussion on the printing of flexible paper-backed metals.

☐ *20x26 Simplex Press Bulletin*—Illustrated 4-page folder describing feeder, press and delivery with other technical details.

☐ *Robertson Equipment for Offset Plate Making*—Illustrated catalog, 30 pages.

☐ *A Camera Study of Stamina and Speed*—Illustrated folder showing qualities of plates for zinc etchings.

☐ *Dual-Heated Stereotype Furnaces*—Illustrated bulletin descriptive of operation and efficiency.

☐ *Scott "Ideal" Matrix Rolling Machine*—Illustrated folder giving technical details of construction and operation.

☐ *Stripfilm Camera Bulletin*—Illustrates and describes two sizes of cameras.

☐ *The Inside Story of Two Modern Metals*—Booklet discusses methods of control used in making zinc plates.

☐ *Offset Press Bulletin*—Describes and illustrates 19 in. by 25 in. high-speed offset job press.

☐ *Stop Vibration*—Illustrated 3-leaf folder describing vibration eliminating units for printing machinery.

☐ *"Finger-Touch" Lead and Rule Cutter*—Circular describes uses and features.

☐ *Recording Thermometer and Pressure Gauge*—Illustrated and descriptive cut-out describing thermometer fitted with new alloy steel mercury-filled helix to withstand 100% overloading.

☐ *All-Rubber Molding Blanket*—Eight-page folder describing a new stereotyper's molding blanket and special hard gray fibre board for use in connection with the blanket.

☐ *Camachine Slitting and Roll-Winding Machines*—Illustrated catalog of 56 pages and cover describing slitting and winding machines for all purposes.

☐ *Ruleform Bulletin*—Four-page bulletin describing Ludlow method of composing ruleforms.

Printing EQUIPMENT *Engineer,*
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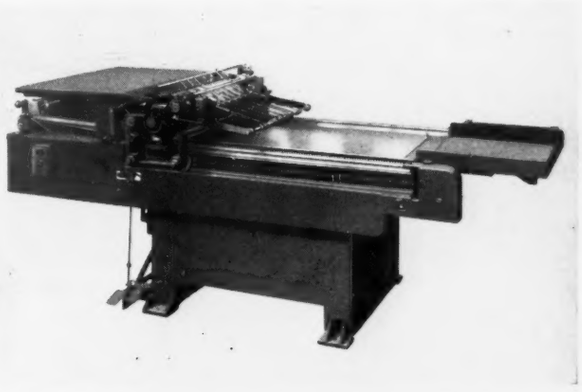

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Benzol Substitute

At the Detroit A. N. P. A. Mechanical Conference, B. F. Garrity, Mechanical Superintendent, reported that in the engraving department of the Hartford (Conn.) Times, *benzol has always been used until recently. The plant inspector on his monthly trip found it very injurious to anyone using it on account of the liability of getting it on hands or any part of the body. The superintendent of the engraving department got in touch with the company with which the* Times *is insured. After investigation a representative of the insurance company found that ethylene dichloride could be used in place of benzol at about the same cost and if anything with better results and at the same time eliminated a bad hazard in the engraving department.*

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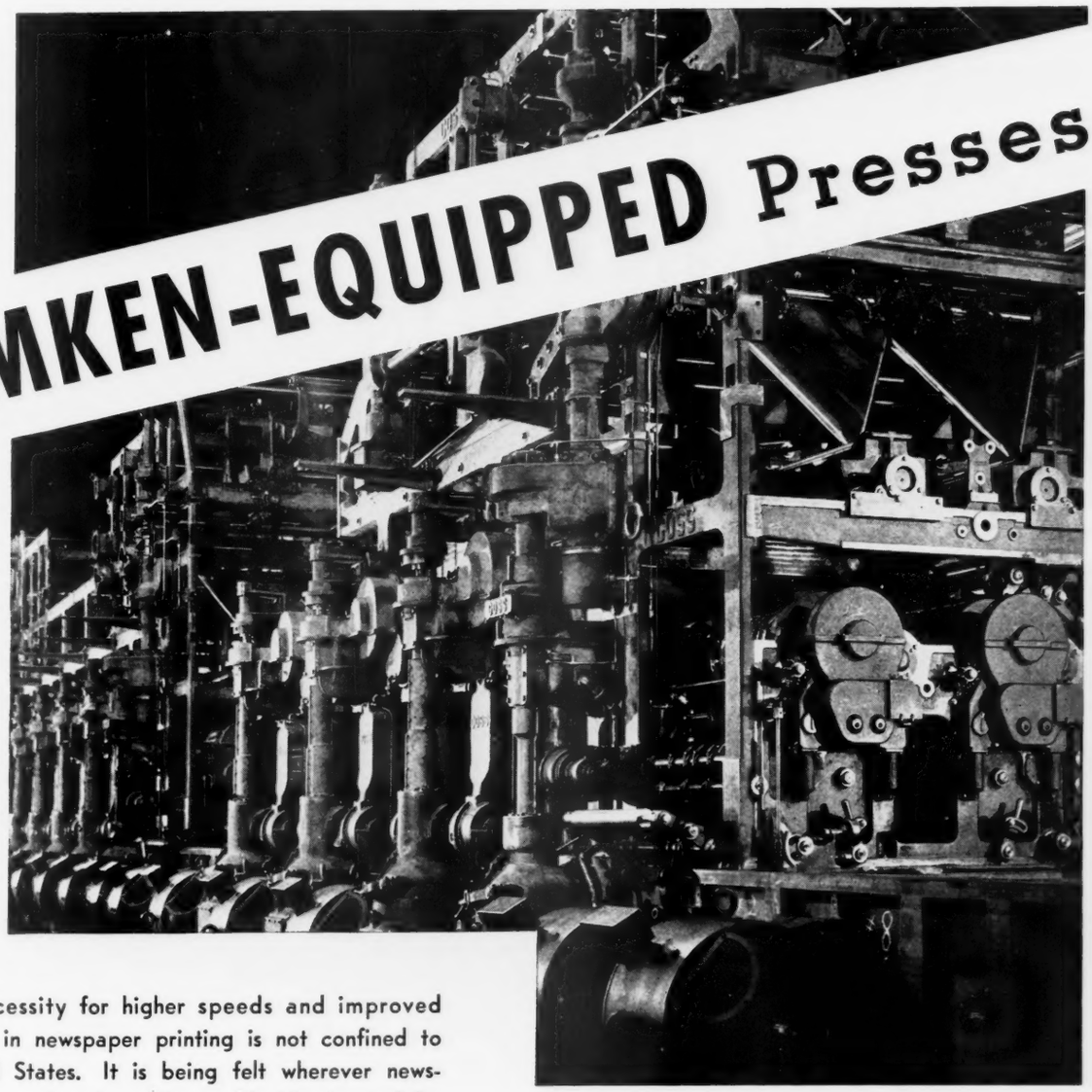
Australian Newspapers Select

TIMKEN-EQUIPPED Presses



Timken-equipped Goss High Speed Anti-Friction Press of the type purchased by the Adelaide Advertiser and Brisbane Courier Mail. Each installation will consist of 6 printing units and 2 pairs of folders. Productive speed, per press, 50,000 - 60,000 papers per hour.

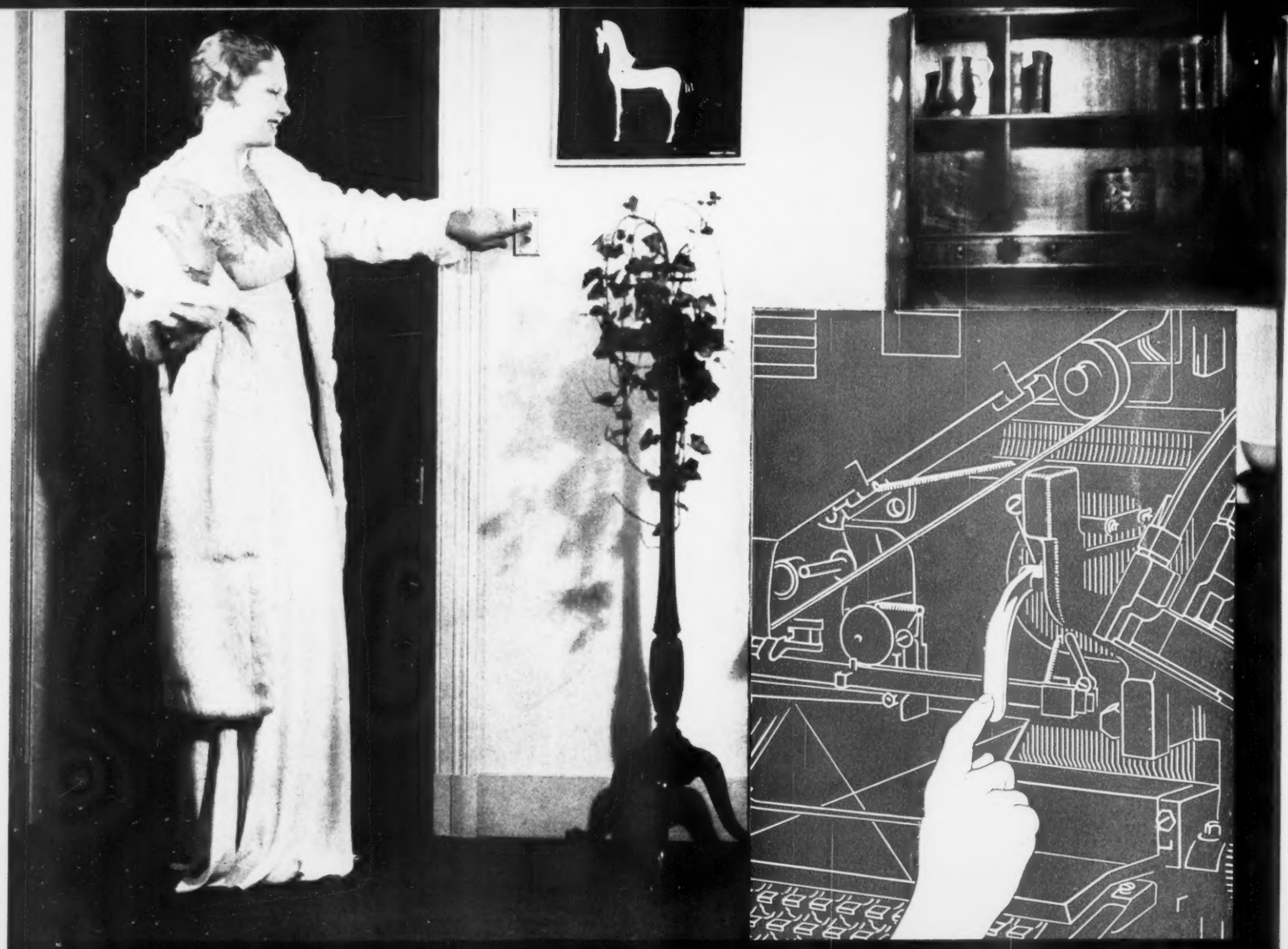
THE necessity for higher speeds and improved quality in newspaper printing is not confined to the United States. It is being felt wherever newspapers are produced—as the world-wide demand for modern American equipment proves.

Two important foreign orders were received recently by the Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, for Goss High Speed Anti-Friction Presses.

These orders were placed by two leading Australian newspapers — the Adelaide Advertiser and the Brisbane Courier Mail. The equipment specified is similar to that recently installed by the Chicago Tribune and includes Timken Tapered Roller Bearings, precisely preloaded, on all plate and impression cylinder shafts. The use of Timken Bearings in modern printing equipment is not only a strong factor of speed, accuracy, economy and dependability, but a powerful sales point as well. Does your equipment possess this advantage?

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO

TIMKEN *TAPERED ROLLER* BEARINGS



EVERYDAY MIRACLES

A FLOOD OF LIGHT • A CHANGE OF TYPE
AT THE TOUCH OF A FINGER

Today, turning on electric lights by the touch of a finger is commonplace. Yet only a few decades ago such a thing would have seemed supernatural. Likewise a change of type at the touch of a finger is now commonplace—on Intertypes. Yet to those who have never seen it done, this and other features of present-day Intertypes seem miraculous.

Finger-flip changes of type are a feature of modern Intertype "mixer" machines—Model F and Model G. Here are some of the profit-earning advantages of these Intertypes: (1) Full-speed on straight matter. Formerly, "mixer" machines were quite commonly considered impractical for straight matter. (2) No waiting for the distributor. This means quick changes back and forth from one type to another. Copy can be set in two sizes as readily as in one size, with less handling of slugs, proofs, and corrections, and easier makeup. (3) Double-price "mixed" composition at full keyboard speed. (4) Wide range and versatility. (5) Traditional Intertype simplicity of construction. Models F and G are practical machines for average operators and machinists, in the average composing rooms where continuous, dependable operation is essential. Ask us to send free descriptive booklets.

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